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FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER LOYAL TO THE ENTENTE

Josef Caillaux in Interview Emphasizes This and Declares His Desire to See Compact Developed and Strengthened

BRITISH BOND STRONG

Plans to Make Income Tax Approximate That of United Kingdom, Which Would Mean £150,000,000 More Per Year

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle had a long interview Thursday with Josef Caillaux in his office in the Louvre. The redoubtable minister of finance, who is described as being at present the least popular man in France, began by assuring his visitor of his loyalty to the entente. So many untrue statements had been made about him lately, he declared, in his own country that he would not profess to be surprised that an echo of them had found its way into the English press.

Not only was he a supporter of the entente, he declared, but it was his wish to see it developed and strengthened in every way. The fact was that, like Mr. Lloyd George, it was to him inconceivable that the two great democracies of western Europe should ever again depart from the path of friendship.

Explaining the present financial position of France respecting the deficit, he said that he did not think that country had reached the limit of taxation, but he did think that the poor were taxed out of proportion, being more heavily taxed than the English poor, whilst the rich were less heavily taxed than the English rich.

One of the great financial reforms he had in view was an approximation of the French income tax to the income tax in the United Kingdom. If this were passed by the Senate it would mean an additional revenue of £150,000,000 a year. In the meantime it was his intention to resort to short term treasury bonds.

Passing to the question of immunity of rent from taxation, which brought about the fall of the Barthou ministry, he declared that the real effort of the supporters of immunity was to range up the great mass of small renters against the income tax and so defeat that measure.

The intention of the Radical Socialist party over which he presided was to follow fiscal with social reform, and, while maintaining the national defenses of the country in their most adequate form, to refuse to demand unnecessary sacrifices from the country.

As for clericalism, M. Caillaux declared that it was ever on the side of reaction, and that the new party would find it always using its influence with them to undermine non-sectarian schools.

The Radical Socialist party had no intention whatever of attacking religion, but political clericalism was a thing upon which Frenchmen had to be constantly on guard, and what he and his party were out to do was the Roman bloc as a political force.

Finally M. Caillaux spoke on the question of loans and armaments. He could not, he said, object to money for armaments, though he deplored the necessity. The French inventor would certainly rather see his money used on railways than on guns, but he could not entirely control the use of it. He had himself just sanctioned a loan to Serbia, partially for new railways, but also partially for the army, and no one could argue that, after the campaigns through which Serbia had passed, her army was not in a condition when it required reorganization.

TRAVELING MEN FAVOR N. H. R. R.'S STEAMER LINES

Cape Cod Commercial Travelers' Association went on record as favoring the retention by the New Haven of its present steamship possessions at its convention held at the Quincy House Friday. A resolution adopted expressed disfavor with the proposal of the department of justice to compel separation of the water rights of the New Haven.

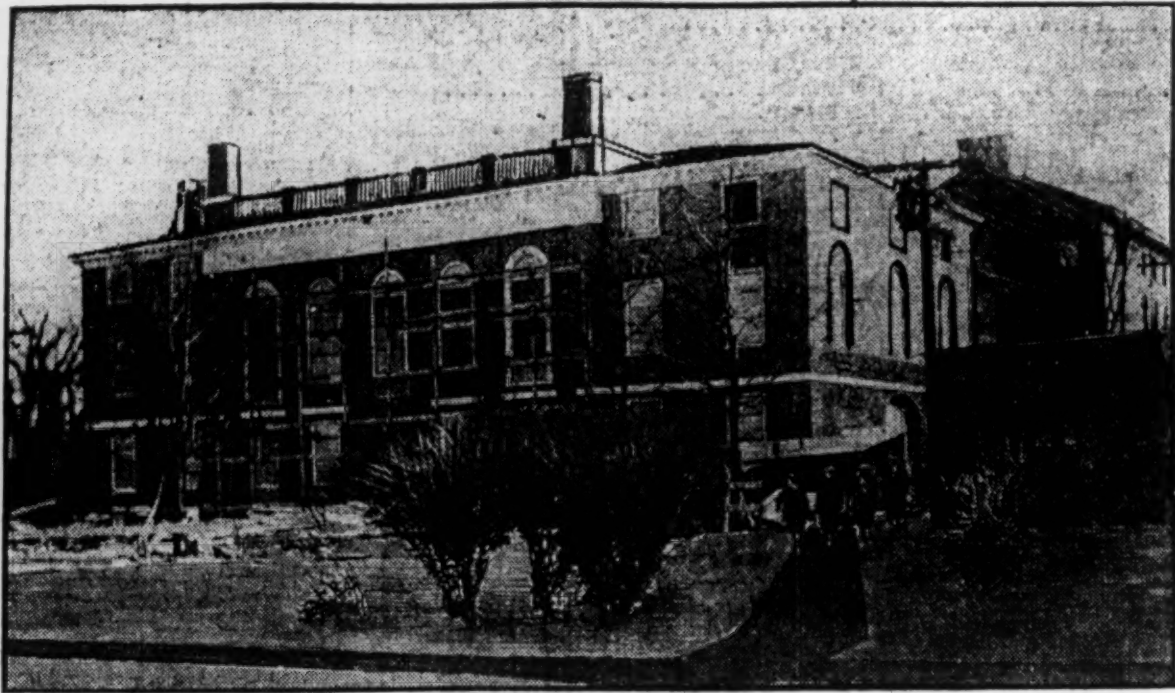
New officers elected are: President, Arthur W. Burnham; vice-president, Roger W. Homer; secretary, Arthur T. Knowles; treasurer, C. E. Hobbs; executive committee, Charles W. Barnard, Archie Campbell, Arthur W. Carpenter, George A. Jerauld, McHenry Robinson and Charles H. Wing; benefit committee, George E. Hunt and Arthur L. Hewett. Treasurer Hobbs was elected for the twenty-fifth consecutive time; Secretary Knowles for the fifteenth time.

A dinner was held at night.

YOUNG MEN TAKE WALKS

Members of the Young Men's Christian Union and a group of Harvard students joined in a walk to Auburndale this afternoon, and Boy Scouts of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston took a hike to Middlesex Falls.

HARVARD COMPLETING MUSIC HALL



Lecture rooms, offices and recital auditorium are provided in new structure

GREATER PART OF U. S. NAVY TO BE KEPT OFF MEXICO

Five Battleships Sail for Porto Rico Today While Another Goes to Panama for Marines

WASHINGTON—Within two weeks the United States will have the bulk of the navy concentrated within easy sailing distance of Mexico. Five of the dreadnoughts will sail today southward to Porto Rico. For a period of six weeks they will cruise about Porto Rico and Cuba, cooperating in maneuvers with a force of 2000 marines, all available for such duty on the Atlantic coast.

The battleship Minnesota, now on its way to Mexico to relieve the Michigan, has been ordered by wireless to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama and take on board the whole force of 400 marines stationed there. These will be taken to Veracruz for distribution among the seven battleships there.

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, who has been here conferring with John Lind, was ready to return to the capital today.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American warships, has designated the Dolphin, which is the only American vessel within the harbor, as his flagship. He plans a reception aboard the Dolphin for tonight, to which all of the Mexican authorities have been invited.

STATE URGED TO EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Board, After Investigation Among 500 Families in North and West Ends, Unable to Say Whether Farm Instruction Would Be Generally Desired or Not

Complying with an order of the Legislature the state board of education has submitted a report based on an investigation of 500 families in the North and West Ends of Boston as to agricultural instruction for families. Boston was selected because of the act of 1913 authorizing the city to acquire land for an agricultural school.

Results show that among the families studied in Boston are a substantial number, in many of which the fathers and mothers are immigrants who are interested in the possibilities of agricultural instruction and in the benefits that might be expected to follow from it.

"No adequate information exists," says the reports, "on which to base conclusions as to whether, if such instruction were offered, any considerable number of families would actually be in a position, or disposed, to take advantage of it, and to meet the requirements that would necessarily be imposed."

"Many of the conditions to be complied

with would be difficult. It is entirely problematical as to whether families accustomed to city, or other families, would finally care or prove able to take advantage of such instruction. Safe conclusions can only be based on trial and experiment."

"To secure adequate knowledge hereon to base future practice, it is desirable that the way be opened for carefully conducted experiments in offering agricultural instruction to families who are desirous of obtaining it."

"It is clear that if instruction of families is feasible such instruction can be most profitably carried on in various phases of gardening and poultry raising on a small scale."

Establishment of a state "department of diseases dangerous to the public health" is recommended in the report made by the special committee, appointed by the House of the last Legislature, in its report filed at the State House today.

According to the original plan grade committees will follow up this work by collecting and arranging a pamphlet of recommendations, plans and illustrative material emanating from the most competent teachers. This will be issued as a grade syllabus. It is hoped by Dr. Dyer that these committees may become the nucleus for a school faculty to consult on matters pertaining to courses of study and educational policies.

Rebels ready to attack Ojinaga

Presidio, Tex.—Although there was occasional firing during the night, the real assault on Ojinaga by General Villa and his 9000 Mexican rebels had not been opened early today. General Villa's advance guard was within 10 miles of Ojinaga, however, and other large bodies of rebels were coming up, evidently completing preparations for a general engagement.

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B. & M. TO TAKE OFF SUBURBAN THEATER TRAINS

Public Service Commission Finds New Service Does Not Pay and Gives Road Right to Abandon It—Other Changes

RETRENCHMENT IS ON

Authority was granted to the Boston & Maine railroad by the public service commission today to discontinue its late theater trains from this city to the suburban sections. The commission finds that the revenue derived from these trains has been insufficient to meet the cost of operation.

The commission cites the fact that the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and the Haverhill Board of Trade were both of the opinion that no undue burdens should be placed on the company at the present time owing to its financial condition and in view of the rearrangement of train schedules.

It indicates however that parties may petition for restoration of the service when the road's finances are improved. Time table changes in the service of the Boston & Maine railroad go into effect tomorrow night. The number of trains withdrawn from service is but 10, and the time table changes are about 90 in number. As a result of the readjustment 8000 train miles per week have been done away with.

On the Portland division about 30 train runs will be affected, most of the changes being remote from Boston. On this division the train now leaving Boston at 9:15 a. m. for Dover will run to Haverhill only. The train at 3:13 p. m. from Dover to North Berwick will be covered by the stopping of the Portland express, leaving Dover at 3:03 p. m., at the stations formerly served by the 3:13. A similar arrangement is made to cover the stop of the 10:50 a. m. from Dover.

The train leaving Boston at 4 p. m. for Portland will run only to North Berwick, the stops between North Berwick and Portland to be made by the 5 o'clock Portland express. There are also several transfers of stops from one train to another on the distant portions of the division, where ends of non-paying runs will be clipped off and trains a little earlier or later will make the stops.

The Sunday service between Boston and Marblehead is discontinued as it has been on the Saugus branch for four years. The Sunday train for Salem, leaving Marblehead at 10:34 p. m. will also be dropped.

On the Pittsburg division several locals will be taken off.

BOSTON ELECTORS TO SAY WHO SHALL PAY TUNNEL RENT

Whether the city of Boston is to be authorized to appropriate money to be added to the rent of the East Boston tunnel is a question which will be decided Tuesday when the election takes place for a mayor, three councilmen and two members of the school committee.

The East Boston tunnel proposition occupies the first place on the ballot after the candidates, and means shall the city accept the act of the Legislature providing for an appropriation not exceeding \$125,000 a year to pay the rent of the East Boston tunnel and do away with the 1 cent toll now being collected from everyone passing through the tunnel.

More than that it would make practical a continuous car route from the city to East Boston. It is urged by certain promoters of the question that it is only right that the city should pay this toll as East Boston has to help pay for subway which its residents never patronize. It is forced to bear its share of every public burden of street improvements, park improvements and others from which it is no more directly benefited than every section is benefited by the East Boston tunnel.

While the amount needed may be less than the amount actually collected at the present time the act does not call upon the city to appropriate the total \$125,000, but limits it to that amount. Since the opening of the tunnel representatives from that section have been working to get the bill through and it was not until last May that it was passed finally subject to the acceptance of the citizens of Boston at this municipal election.

The next "yes or no" item on the ballot is whether the city should accept the act of the Legislature calling on the city to compensate laborers, workmen and mechanics for injuries sustained in public employment and to exempt from legal liability counties and municipal corporations which pay such compensation. This act, according to the authorities, while it would cost the city more money, would insure a more equitable compensation than is possible under the present system of a suit at law. In extreme cases the bill provides for as much as 300 weeks' payment of salary. This is scaled down to a specified compensation for various degrees of disability. The city at the present time pays only 30 days leave and in extreme cases 60 days.

The third subject is shall the city accept an act providing that eight hours constitutes a day's work in city employment. While this is carried out at the present in the departments of the city and is included in their labor agreements.

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ZABERN OFFICERS ARE ACQUITTED BY COURT-MARTIAL

BERLIN—Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad were acquitted today by the Strassburg court-martial in the Zabern riot cases.

The charge against the colonel was that of illegally assuming the duty of the police and arresting and detaining prisoners; that against the lieutenant of assaulting citizens and illegally entering their dwellings.

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION IS PLANNED IN JULY

Harvard College has been selected as the place of meeting for the next annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction, and the date is July 1, 2 and 3. The institute antedates the National Educational Association. It has been comparatively inactive during the last few years but the intention now is to build it up and make it a strong factor in educational betterment.

Immediate aim of the association is to bring about unity of educational interests in New England. The program for the meeting next July is now in preparation.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of public schools in Boston, is president of the institute. William Orr, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts is vice-president. The other officers are: Wallace E. Mason, Keene, N. H., secretary; Miss Catharine M. McGinley, Boston, assistant secretary; Carlos B. Ellis, Springfield, Mass., treasurer; Lewis H. Meader, Providence, R. I., assistant treasurer.

DEMOCRATS MEET JAN. 15 TO ELECT RILEY SUCCESSOR

Members of the Democratic state committee for 1914 have been invited to a meeting to be held at the Quincy house, Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1 p. m. Among the business to come before the committee is the choice of a chairman to succeed Judge Thomas P. Riley, who is not a candidate for another term.

The chairmanship is expected to go to the present executive secretary, Michael A. O'Leary of Cambridge.

Mr. O'Leary today expressed his willingness to accept the chairmanship, provided that certain conditions which he will name to the committee are agreed to.

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BOSTON CLOSING ITS APPEAL FOR RESERVE BANK

Organization Committee Next Week Will Hold Hearings in Washington After Gathering Demands of N. E. Interests

SOON GOES TO WEST

Trip in Special Car Will Include Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle and Other Cities of That Section

Boston's plea for a regional reserve bank was closed at 10:53 o'clock this morning when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston adjourned the hearing which began yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The two secretaries, who comprise the organization board which will divide the country into from eight to 12 districts under the federal reserve act, with a central bank for each district, return this afternoon to Washington with a mass of evidence which is almost unanimously in favor of the establishment of a bank in Boston as the center of the New England district.

More than a score of bankers and business men from various parts of New England gave the committee their reasons for believing that Boston should have a central bank of its own, rather than that the financial interests of New England should be made subordinate to a huge bank in New York city. Such a bank in New York was strongly advocated at the hearings held in that city earlier in the week.

The organization committee will conduct hearings in Washington next week. After listening to arguments from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh and Wheeling, the committee will start on its western trip in a special car to spend two days in Chicago and in St. Louis, and one each in Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Secretary Houston said at the close of the hearing that the committee was pleased with the testimony given in Boston and with the manner in which it had been presented. This did not imply, he said, in any way that any conclusions had been reached relative to the rights of Boston to have one of the banks established here. No decision can be made, said he, until all other important cities have been visited and have been given opportunity to present their cases before the reserve board.

Before the secretaries departed from the Chamber of Commerce several bankers who were among the 40 present at this morning's hearing shook hands with the Washington officials and thanked them for coming to Boston.

George N. Towle, chairman of the chamber's special committee on the regional bank, expressed his pleasure over the outcome of the two-days' hearing. He feels it to have been a success, he said.

George W. R. Harriman, an expert engineer of this city, opened the session today. He presented maps and charts giving a division of the country into regional bank districts according to commercial and financial movements.

Gordon Abbott, chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, urged the coignation of the regional reserve bank centers in such a way that no one large bank would be able to dominate the country.

(Continued on page five, column one)

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE BREAKS OUT ALL OVER THE TRANSVAAL

Disturbances Spread Into Orange Free State and Martial Law Will Be Proclaimed—Native Riots in Jagersfontein and Attempt Made to Blow Up Train

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The South African strike, after hanging fire for 24 hours, has blazed out violently all over the Transvaal and spread into the Orange Free State.

Only one train got out of Pretoria yesterday and today martial law will be proclaimed throughout the Transvaal. In Cape Colony and Natal the men are still hesitating, but taking over of the management of the strike by the Federation of Trades has completely turned the balance in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

It was the Federation of Trades that organized the miners strike on the Rand last year after it had threatened to collapse, and it was opposition to this strike in Cape Colony which was largely responsible for its ultimate failure.

A mass meeting to be held at Johannesburg on Sunday is awaited with considerable uneasiness, especially as already sabotage has broken out violently in some places. The pneumatic brake of the Natal mail was cut yesterday, whilst an attempt to blow up the line with dynamite under a train traveling from Wil-

poortje to Luipaardsvlei was only just frustrated.

There have been native riots in mines at Jagersfontein, though reports of the place having been sacked are believed to be purely sensational. East Indians, however, have declined to continue their agitation in the circumstances and Mr. Gandhi has announced that as in case of the Rand strike last year they will not embarrass the government during the present disturbances. The cabinet which is sitting in Pretoria, has acted with decision and the Gazette prints the proclamations—one calling out the citizen forces of Transvaal, the second calling out the Burger reserves and third prohibiting the sale and transport of arms.

Mobilization of citizen forces is taking place, and Pretoria has been placed under their guard. Simultaneously Colin Wade, Labor member of the Germiston council, and Mr. Waterston, secretary of the South African Labor party, have been arrested.

The wildest reports are of course to be heard everywhere, but the situation is not yet out of hand, and it is by no means certain that either Natal or the Cape will throw their lot in with the strikers.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....4c

Dublin Is Center of Great Cooperative Movement

COOPERATION HAS ADVANCED IRISH INDUSTRY

Movement Started About Twenty-Five Years Ago by Sir Horace Plunkett Now General Throughout the Country

FARMING DEVELOPED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The center of the cooperative movement in Ireland is at the Plunkett house, Dublin, which is itself a testimony to the genius and devotion to his ideal of cooperation and patient work in putting into practice that made it a fitting gift to Sir Horace Plunkett by his friends.

It is here that the organizing work is planned, and its journal, the Irish Homestead, edited by George Russell, and here Mr. Anderson, who has from the outset been secretary to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, courteously received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and supplied information about the movement for its pages, giving an invitation to attend its annual meeting. At this meeting the vice-president, the Rev. T. A. Finlay, occupied the chair in the absence of Sir Horace Plunkett.

The report there presented has brought the history of the cooperative movement in Ireland up to date. This society has been the means of teaching cooperative lessons to Irish agriculturists at a very important period in their history. From early times, Ireland has been a distinctly agricultural country, at first with patriarchal and tribal customs. Later, through Norman and Anglo-Saxon influence, more distinctly feudal methods developed into the landlord-tenant tenure. Still the idea of cooperation and community should not be foreign to it.

Within the last 30 years, through the passing of a series of land acts, the tenant has been changing into a proprietor, and his whole outlook has altered with that process. Just, however, as this important transition has been going on, new difficulties have had to be faced. Although he has a very much reduced rent, or no rent to pay, his market has been invaded by the farm produce of other lands. The young countries which produce grain and cattle at much less cost, have been brought into competition with him in the home markets by means of fast transit and cold storage.

Combinations Urged

How to make farming pay was the instant question. Combination of some kind was necessary, but the few joint-stock companies which sprang up did not succeed. The farmers were not capitalists and the profits went to others. Some English companies then started creameries in the south of Ireland and it became clear to a few progressive Irishmen that what was needed was an organized cooperative movement amongst the farmers themselves.

Just at this time, nearly 25 years ago, Sir Horace Plunkett came back from an experience in ranching in America, and as a few men with something of the same ideals gathered round him, he began the organizing work which has been carried on ever since. People who live away from the rush of doings in towns, are proverbially slow to take up a new idea, and 50 meetings were held before a cooperative society was started.

Gradually the idea dawned on a few farmers at a time, that they were making a mistake in believing that "their depressed condition was due to no fault, and to be remedied by no effort of their own." They need not regard the government as the source of all their material ills and the possible source of all material good. "The specific remedies they mostly favor," said Sir Horace, "are protection and large schemes of drainage and reclamation; the unpalatable alternative we have to offer is organized self-help. Nothing but a great national effort, inspired by a spirit of self-reliance will now avail."

This cooperative movement is still in the making. Other countries have had it in operation for years, but it is the present generation which is learning in Ireland that cooperative methods give the farmers more money to spend and so benefit the whole countryside, not excluding the country shopkeeper. Besides buying his fertilizers, seeds and cattle food at wholesale prices for ready money, which the organization has already accomplished, there is the ever-widening opportunity of procuring the most up-to-date machinery and implements to simplify farm work through his local agricultural society, and the stimulus to better farming, better business and better living, which cooperation gives.

Then too, the old systems of selling by guess work and bargaining, which have been the usual time-honored practice, the farmer bringing his cattle, sheep and pigs to the fair or market with no exact knowledge of their weight, and selling them to a man who is almost daily in a position to correct his estimate of weights by the actual results shown by the scales, is at a hopeless disadvantage. When every agricultural society owns a fixed or portable weighbridge, and its secretary is in touch with the principal markets and in a position to advise what prices should be asked or paid, that one service will justify its existence.

Already the attempt at cooperative

buying and selling is breaking down walls of distrust and suspicion between neighbors. It is bringing in, too, goodwill and cordiality, in spite of differences of opinion on other subjects, for it has been proved that combination is



(Reproduced by permission of Harold Barbour)

OUTFIT FOR MODEL DAIRYMAID

progressive, and where it is in operation backwardness and ignorance are apt to disappear.

Quite 75 per cent of the population of Ireland is dependent upon agriculture, and of these two thirds are very small farmers indeed. There are some 61,000 holdings of one acre, 33,000 of five acres, 153,000 not more than 15 acres in size and 136,000 over 15 acres and not more than 30 acres. Individually they could never market their produce profitably, but they can meet competition from other countries by organizing for business purposes.

Gains Brought In

This is the work which the Irish Agricultural Organization Society is carrying out. It has spent more than £100,000 on its work, but in the cooperative creameries alone it has brought a gain of at least £400,000 a year to the farmers. The total trade of the movement up to 1910 was £20,000,000. The annual turnover of the societies in 1902 was over £1,200,000, and in 1912 it had risen to over £3,200,000. The societies have increased from 706, 10 years ago, to 947 this year.

The Central Cooperative Credit Society, Limited, which will act as a clearing house in collecting surplus deposits from societies and lending them to other societies which are in need of capital, was registered in February, 1913. The poultry keepers' societies have not increased in number this year, but their future should be promising.

The United Irishwomen, the sister organization of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, has the opportunity of taking up this work, as the poultry keepers are usually the wives and daughters of cottagers and small farmers. If the practice of bartering groceries for eggs and fowl, which is the method of hucksters and higgles who collect them now, were to be followed, organizing would be simpler. The demand for eggs and poultry is steadily increasing and a great future awaits this industry when an economical scheme is devised.

The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, which works in conjunction with the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, does a large trade in buying and selling for the poultry societies. Through fish societies and so on, and other organizations, the Irish Agricultural Organization Society now carries cooperative methods into every county in Ireland. By the decision of the development commissioners and the grants authorized and approved by the treasury, the society is recognized as the proper body in Ireland to whom the teaching of the principles of agricultural cooperation and their practical application may be entrusted, provided that the Irish Agricultural Organization Society is recognized as the body upon which has devolved the task of organizing agricultural cooperative effort, which experience has shown to be feasible and beneficial to farmers.

Its committee desires to unite forces with the department of agriculture and technical instruction, each in their respective spheres of action, without interference with one another. It has been decided that the committee shall be divided into subcommittees, one in each of the four provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught, and each shall supervise all organizing work in their respective provinces.

SO. AFRICAN DAM TO COST £250,000

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The dam which it is proposed to build in the Vaal river in connection with the Rand water board's scheme for increasing the water supply of Johannesburg, is estimated to cost £250,000 and will take 3½ years to construct. Cement to the extent of 3000 tons is expected to be required.

NEW GRESHAM COLLEGE BUILDING OPENED IN LONDON

Lord Mayor Delivers an Address Recounting History of Old British Educational Institution

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The formal opening of the new Gresham College, in Basinghall street by the lord mayor took place recently. The lord mayor, who was accompanied by the lady mayoress and the sheriffs, was received at the entrance to the college by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the master of the Mercers Company which, in conjunction with the corporation, administers the trust, and presented with a gold key with which to unlock the door of the lecture hall.

Mr. Deputy and Sheriff Painter then recounted the history of the foundation. The college was founded about the end of the sixteenth century under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, son of Sir Richard Gresham, an alderman of the city of London. It will provide for seven lectureships, divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physics, and rhetoric, and for nearly 200 years these lectures were delivered in the mansion house of Sir Thomas Gresham. After 1687 rooms over the Royal Exchange were utilized for some 65 years and then the lectures were delivered in the City of London school.

Gresham College was opened in 1843 but was lately found to be inadequate and was demolished, the present building being erected to take its place. He hoped, to quote the words of the Rev. Joseph Pullin at the opening in 1843, that the Gresham College would again be, as it had been, one of the brightest ornaments of that great city.

The lord mayor said the sheriff had given them a complete history of that foundation but what he had not referred to was the amount of good that had been done by what Sir Thomas Gresham had done by the assistance of the corporation of London and the Mercers Company. He thought great credit was due to both bodies for the enormous amount of money they had put into the undertaking thus helping to produce that magnificent building.

Since its foundation Gresham College has had many famous men as lecturers on different subjects, among the earliest being Sir Christopher Wren, who was appointed in 1657, Gresham professor of astronomy.

LIVERPOOL IS TO HAVE SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—At a meeting of the council of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society, which was held recently and which aroused much interest, it was decided to hold the royal agriculture show on the Walton Hall estate this year the spot selected being, it is stated, most suitable. The show is to be held on July 30, 31, and Aug. 1 and 2. The lord mayor, H. R. Rathbone, who presided at the meeting, said that they were engaged in encouraging the most important industry in the country and one that also holds the proud position of being the first industry in the United Kingdom. At this year's show a new feature of village industries is to be introduced.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE SERVICE LEAGUE PLANS FOR ITS WORK

Lady St. Davids Elected President of Organization Which Is to Study Civic Duties and Support Only Candidates Pledged to Votes for Women

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Holloway gaol has been too long linked in the minds of the militants with the imprisonment of their leader, and the forcible feeding of hunger strikers, for great surprise to be caused at the attempt to blow up its walls, which is the latest feature of the suffrage campaign. Mention has been made in a Monitor cable message of the occurrence.

Holloway prison still stands, its walls are even hardly impaired, but the fact remains that the militant suffragettes have not hesitated in the undertaking of an action which, though unsuccessful in its immediate object, is not for that the less revolutionary.

At 9:15 on the evening of the day on which Mrs. Pankhurst was released for the second time since her return from the United States, the inhabitants of Holloway, Finsbury Park and Camden Town were startled by two loud explosions which occurred within half a minute of each other. On the south-east side of Holloway prison is Dalmeny avenue running out of the Camden road.

In this avenue are two semi-detached houses, one of which has been unoccupied for some time, the other being used by the suffragists as a resting place for the women who have been doing picket work at the entrance of the prison. Both the houses have long gardens which abut on to a low brick wall, beyond which is a stretch of waste land about 15 feet wide, and then the prison wall.

Directly after the explosion, police officials entered the suffragette rest house, which was deserted at the time, and examined the wall. It was found that two holes had been dug a few feet from each other at the foot of the wall

JAMES H. HYDE LECTURES ON AMERICANS READING FRENCH

Speaker Says There Is Growing Interest in Language in United States and Gives His Views as to Authors Most Popular and History Periods Most Interesting

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The lecture lately given in French by James H. Hyde at the Societe des Conferences on "La Literature Francaise en Amerique en 1913" drew together a large, mixed audience.

M. Rene Doumic of the French academy, and president of the society, introduced the lecturer in very eulogistic terms, saying that there was not a better known American in Paris than he, or a better known Parisian in New York, and that if French literature had made any progress in the New World it was due in great measure to his untiring efforts.

Mr. Hyde said that he regretted that the number of people in America who read untranslated literature of France was still somewhat limited. In the upper classes of society there were always a certain number, mainly women, who gained some knowledge of French literature in childhood, and to these might now be added a steadily growing percentage of men.

In the universities they found another class whose interest, although awakened at a much later age, possessed a quality and intensity which gave it a far greater importance. The middle classes in America were, Mr. Hyde said, content to confine their reading practically to the Sunday papers, the extension of which, added to the cinematograph, was slowly but surely replacing in their education even American books and reviews.

The most powerful ally of French literature was, he said, after all the cultured American woman, who was far more free and independent than her French sister, and to whose opinion the men consequently attached a far greater importance. The most widely read French books in the United States were undoubtedly the novels. The average American was more readily interested in a detective story or a novel of adventure than in a historical romance.

The story of sword and action, such, for example, as the "Three Musketeers," was the class of novel that was most sought after, the realistic novel finding in America practically no readers at all. The Americans were special admirers of the short story which, as they all knew, lent itself so admirably to the French literary temperament. In America, Daudet and Francois Coppee had acquired great popularity, and they were fond of comparing them with Dickens.

As to history, the period of the nineteenth century or that which dated from the Empire had been much in vogue, but a keen interest was now being awakened in that of the Second Empire as well as all that appertained to Jeanne d'Arc and to Napoleon, whose interest and attraction never waned in his country. The critic of natural science had perhaps little following in America, but on the other hand the French literary critic was accepted with almost unquestioned authority there. The French press was, he said, much read, and at Columbia College there was a school of journalism where the style of all French newspapers was keenly studied and discussed.

The lecturer dealt at some length with

the difference of character between the two nations and their tastes, particularly as it affected the theater in both countries, and added that the plays of Sardon, Hervieu, Brieux and Rostand were still the most popular in America, while as an individual piece, Dumas' "La Dame aux Camellias" was perhaps the most appreciated.

In conclusion Mr. Hyde said that today the ambition of American literature was to be absolutely independent. They would naturally like to rid their literature of the influence of other nations which, up to the present, had hampered its individuality. In times past America had looked to France for help in her struggle for political independence, and today she advanced herself mainly to France to aid her in her effort to gain intellectual and artistic freedom.

Business sense and the sense of beauty, Mr. Hyde said, were surely not incompatible, no matter what might be said to the contrary. America was a prosperous democracy but that did not mean to say that she would never attain importance in art and poetry. History offered illustrious examples of situations analogous to hers, as for instance, the Athenian democracy of Pericle, the Italian republics of the renaissance and the republics of the United Provinces of Holland in the seventeenth century. The republics were commercial, industrial and active, as was America, but they had nevertheless found it possible to attain both literary and artistic beauty, and this he trusted was the assured future to which his country was tending.

GATES OF DERRY CELEBRATION IS HELD AS IN PAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The twelfth annual general meeting of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London was held recently at the Bank of Adelaide, Leadenhall street.

Sir John A. Cockburn, chairman of the chamber, presided and in moving the adoption of the annual report pointed out that Great Britain was still holding the lion's share in the trade with Australia, and that there had been a great increase in Australasian trade generally. Such a trade was well worth all the insurance necessary for its safety by adequate means of defense. After alluding to the impressive sight witnessed by the British Parliamentary party, who, from the steps of the Commonwealth Parliament House, saw the march past of 18,000 senior cadets, he observed that the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Australian fleet when lately it arrived in Australian waters was a magnificent object lesson, and the triumphal voyage of the battleship New Zealand throughout the empire indicated to the world the solidarity of the empire in matters of defense.

The attention of the Port of London Authorities had been called to the advantage incidentally given to other nations by their scale of differential rates in the matter of cold storage. He was glad to hear that the relates complained of were to be discontinued at the end of the year. He was pleased to observe an increase of trade between Australia and the United States, and believed that this increase would receive much encouragement from the alteration in the United States tariff.

In view of the possibilities of this trade and the recognition of the ties of kinship in the English-speaking world, both Australia and New Zealand had decided to be adequately represented at the San Francisco exhibition in 1915. In conclusion, he alluded to the enthusiastic expressions of opinion of the members of the Dominion royal commission about the prosperous condition and magnificent prospects of Australia.

SYDNEY BUILDING SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An interesting proof of the general prosperity and steady growth of New South Wales is seen in the building operations in the capital. A sum of £7,000,000 was expended during year on building, being an increase of £750,000 as compared with last year's figures. New buildings numbered 8476 of which 200, including some very imposing structures, were in the city proper. There is indication of still greater activity next year.

GERMAN WOMEN SIGN PLEA AGAINST NEW DOMESTIC TAX

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Notwithstanding the sharp and incessant protests that are being made throughout the country against the extended insurance of domestic servants, no modification has so far been made.

In all the larger stores of Berlin petitions are being signed by thousands of housewives, and the majority of servants are equally opposed to the sudden measure, whilst the press is unanimous in its disapproval. Never before has such a generally unpopular measure been decided upon by the municipality.

The Lokalanzeiger, which has made a stand against the tax from the onset, publishes with ironical comment a decree of the Lichterfelde municipality in the west of Berlin with regard to this measure. Every householder in that district will be compelled after Jan. 1 to give a security from 1000 marks upwards, according to salary, for each servant he employs, the sum only to be handed back to him two years after the servant has left his employ.

If he be unfortunate enough to change servants several times within the year, the same sum must be deposited for each new-comer, so that under conditions the benefit society may become a savings bank without any payment of interest. The tyranny and absurdity of this is apparent; each district has a different scale of taxation according to the fancy of the municipality, and there is, thus far, no appeal from it.

BRITAIN IS HOLDING LARGEST SHARE OF AUSTRALIA TRADE

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ALLEGED CHINESE BOYCOTT DISTURBS JAPANESE TRADE

Authority in Finance Department Declares Movement Need Cause No Apprehension

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—In a recent article the Tokio Times points out that the outbreak of a boycott against Japanese goods, reported some time ago from several commercial centers in China, seems to have caused uneasiness to the business community in Japan, in the fear that the anti-Japanese movement might seriously menace the interests of Japan's trade with China.

In this connection an authority in the finance department observes that the alleged boycott against Japanese goods warrants no apprehensions as to Japan's trade interests, as such a movement on the part of Chinese will only serve to bring suffering on the Chinese themselves.

About 6 per cent of daily necessities consumed by the Chinese people is supplied by Japan, and should the Chinese boycott Japanese goods, the immediate result will be the shortage of supply and the consequent rise in the price of goods made outside China.

Furthermore, the same authority points out, many Chinese business men of no small influence are interested in the Chinese trade at Osaka and the manufacture of goods for export to China. In these circumstances, the Chinese boycott would naturally lead to a loss to the interests of their own merchants.

CAPE TOWN PLANS FOR OPENING NEW UNION BUILDINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The government of the Union has promised a substantial donation toward the expenses of any celebration which may be organized in Pretoria in connection with the official opening of the Union buildings. The date of this function is somewhat uncertain, but it is more than likely it will be deferred till 1915, when some member of the royal family, it is hoped, will be able to visit the country.

The building itself is already occupied by the various administrative staffs, but much work still remains to be done on the grounds and environs generally before the building is in readiness for a great public function such as it is hoped to make the opening ceremony.

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Review of American Events

Offers by large corporations to conform to the wishes of the national government as to their methods and their organization are increasingly marking the contrast to the attitude of their kind when the government began to stand firm for their restraint, and up to within a few months. So great has been the increase in respect for the anti-monopoly laws very recently that the beginning of the year may be taken as the time of the opening of a new chapter. Instead of waiting for the beginning of prosecutions, the companies that have reason to think they are to be made the object of attack announce the changes that seem to meet the requirements. Instead of pursuing, the federal government is pursued, with offers of all that might be asked—in the case of the American Telephone Company, the department of justice said it was more than to have been asked. The New Haven railroad's president has been in consultation this week with the attorney general with a purpose to free this company from offense, a striking example of the change from the former attitude of his own company. Even more significant is the announcement of the resignation of the Morgan banking concern's membership in the boards of directors of a large number of corporations, a bowing to public sentiment which has not always been included in the etiquette of the big financiers.

A distinct advantage comes to the government in this method of getting recognition of the law as compared with that to which the administration of President Taft was compelled to resort by the companies putting up a defense, carrying the cases through all the courts and reaching an agreement as to the reorganization the verdict required. When the government had been satisfied and the agreement completed, the case was closed and only the failure to carry out the promise of dissolution would reopen it. When an agreement is reached prior to the trial or the verdict, the government has the power to set the suspended case going again at any time that the law is not obeyed by the defendant company. This is a probationary arrangement well calculated to hold the companies to strict compliance, while it saves the cost and delay of carrying the case through the courts. Most of all, it shows that the nation's laws have gained respect and public opinion is conceded a worth that was denied formerly both in action and in speech.

Public Sentiment Is Recognized by Financiers

Resignation by J. P. Morgan from the boards of directors of 18 corporations and by his partners from 12 more was given its most explicit reason in Mr. Morgan's statement to the public. "An apparent change in public sentiment," he says, "in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections." The house of Morgan has not been given to stating reasons for its actions and lack of practice may excuse the inexactness of this statement's measure of the public change. It might have been better to say that in view of the development of a sentiment against the interlocking of companies by a small group of men holding directorship positions the resignations of the largest bankers from these linked concerns were offered. The time cannot be recalled when there was any public favor for them. The common opinion has not shifted from favor to opposition.

What has occurred is that in the growing sense of the responsibility of great companies to the people they serve and to the people whose earnings they absorb, the discovery has been made that for a few men to hold sweeping control of public service and industrial companies puts the public interest at some peril. The distinction is worth noting, as it marks the development of the public consciousness of its rights and of official responsibility that is the key to all the recent demands for a better accountability. Mr. Morgan and his associates bow to it and set an example that is promptly followed by George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York and hardly less dominant as a financial figure.

The list of the directorships retained by the Morgan firm is as long as that of those relinquished. If it is added the trusteeships for large concerns it becomes considerably longer. The financial control which membership on the board represented and to a great extent represents, remains and the power of the banking interest is hardly affected. Years ago—even a few—the resignations would have been unsettling. They so far fit into the progress of events that they do not produce now any perceptible effect upon the stock market. They are significant chiefly as a tribute to the new attitude towards great corporations, which has passed beyond the mistaken charge that it is antagonistic or reactionary and is seen to be that of demand that there shall be right handling of capital in developing and not in exploiting of properties. The giving up of the directorships is hardly a lessening of the power of this house. Voting control remains. But it is questionable to say that the public does not gain by the concession.

New Haven Road Offers to Dissolve

President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been in conference this week with Attorney-General McRaynolds on the terms of dissolution of the company. There has been impending a suit against the railroad to accomplish this object and the action of the company's president in going to Washington is taken to indicate a readiness to do all that the suit would compel if it resulted entirely to the government's liking. In

this instance, the main points conceded, so far as now appears, are the return of the Boston & Maine to its separate existence, the ending of the arrangement with the New York Central as to the rights on the Boston & Albany, the divesting of the railroad of its street railway projects, but not the loss of the steamship companies, which it is desired to keep.

Should the government consent to the arrangement, it still would hold the suits already begun to compel just these changes outlined and, if there were a failure to carry them out, could fall back upon these actions. In this case, there is a fine public confidence in the new president of the road and he is given credit for a purpose to do all that the government in reason could ask. The retention of the steamship lines is not viewed with entire approval, as it was this item in the scheme of uniting all the transportation of New England that stood for some of the most costly acts of the Mellen period. None the less the effort to reach agreement before instead of after a suit at law takes a conspicuous place in the achievements that have been brought about by the firm stand of the government for monopoly's restraint.

Calumet Stands Out Against Friendly Aid

Continuing effort to secure a settlement of the labor troubles at Calumet, Mich., a most aggravated case, have failed through the resistance of the mining company to all proposals of arbitration. In a way the company is winning its case, but only through the necessity of the strikers, who return individually to work. They are taken back on humiliating conditions—no increase of pay, no relief from the conditions of work that they have undertaken to overcome and the requirement that their membership cards in the union shall be turned in. The national government's commissioner of mediation, John B. Ensmore, has been continuing the most urgent effort to bring about an agreement or a consent to arbitration. Governor Ferris, after spending some days in an investigation on the ground, can offer no better assurance than that the strike will wear out. Order is maintained but the extreme conditions of suspended work are evident and not with any prospect of relief.

Millions for Workers in One Concern's Employ

Announcement by Henry Ford of a plan to give the employees of the motor manufacturing company of which he is the head \$10,000,000 annually in additional wages has furnished the country one of its most engaging topics of discussion. The company has 26,000 men and women in its employ in the factories in Michigan and other states and it proposes that none of them shall receive less pay than \$5 a day. Its business, the manufacture of the lowest priced of motor vehicles, has been one of the colossal successes of the times.

MERIT SYSTEM IS MENACED

Editorial Takes a New England Instance to Show How Spoils Idea Persists

There has come to the Monitor information as to a postal employee in a Massachusetts town, whose position is put in peril by another congressional rider, a case which may be taken as typical of others throughout the country. It is this: The man is at present assistant postmaster in a second-class postoffice. He entered the service in the same office 12 years ago, taking a civil service examination and beginning as a clerk. Two years ago, the assistant postmaster was appointed an inspector and he standing next in line was promoted to his place. Up to this time he had been protected in his employment by the civil service laws, which require examination for clerkships.

Under the order of Sept. 30, 1910, assistant postmasters in first and second-class offices were placed in the list of men who had either taken the examination before advancement or who subjected themselves to tests that would satisfy the postmaster-general of their fitness. Thus he was protected against political interference in the assistant postmaster's position. Now it is proposed to annul the civil service status of these officials, with the result, if it is done, that the higher positions, where responsibility is the greater and efficiency more needed, are exposed to party change. Personally, it makes acceptance of promotion perilous, as the employee is deprived of his protection.

An outright proposal in Congress to annul the order of 1910 would probably have difficulty. Public opinion is strong enough in this day for the merit system to make itself felt in Congress on any project of returning any part of the service to the spoils basis. That chance is avoided by covering the annulment into the postal appropriation bill, making it an inconspicuous item in an important bill and in case of the bill's passage giving the President no opportunity to veto it without refusing his approval to the whole postal appropriation. The rider method of making over laws is under general condemnation but it continues to be practiced to an extent that amounts to defiance of the public's will. Unfortunately the Wilson administration has not yet been marked by a conspicuous defense of the merit system. In two instances it has yielded to the demand of the party it represents for a freer distribution of spoils. In both, the case was complicated with general legislation and the veto power could not be

exercised against the single feature of the bill. The income tax section of the new tariff law provided for the appointment of all the employees it would add to the service outside the civil service rules. President Wilson excused the provision on the ground that there need be no fear that the quality of appointments would suffer at his hands. The second instance is in the new currency bill, where again the addition to the pay-rolls of the government is made without the inconvenient interference of a test of the merits of the men who want the places.

With these precedents, there is cause for apprehension of how the President would regard the request that he cut off the postal service from its needed appropriation because of the rider on the supply bill. Following his own precedent, he would say that the appointments would be of the right sort when named by him. But this confidence fails to satisfy the demand that the public service shall not be opened at any new point to the pressure for political appointments. The amendment of the bill in Congress is the secure way to defend the service.

There would be little to the case if it were only personal. The protection of the public in their places cannot interest the public if that is the whole consideration. Is it necessary to go back to the primary reasons for protecting the service? They are solely that the public service shall be kept up to efficiency by the filling of all its places on competitive tests of the fitness of the applicants.

The postal system as it now is presents the most complete argument for the merit plan. Its efficiency is the source of national pride and the convenience of every patron. By no possibility could there have been such a demonstration of capacity and order as was made in the recent holiday season, no chance that the parcel post would be brought as readily to perform its useful service, if all along men had been appointed through party pressure instead of through practical and open tests of their fitness.

In the sweeping along of the great waves of legislation that Congress handles, a matter of even this consequence easily escapes attention. It is only so that an enactment that impairs the people's service and makes it the politicians' plunder stands even remote chance. It ought at least to be brought to the open, where if there is any other defense for it than the wish to capture all possible offices the public would be told what it is.

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necessarily an impartial law and no discrimination is shown between the federal and the constitutionalists.

Suffragists Walk to Capitals of States

With the assembling of the legislatures in a portion of the states there comes a renewal of the effort to bring about the adoption of woman's suffrage. The eastern states will be the object of the campaign, in the hope that when equal suffrage crossed the Mississippi and captured Illinois it began a forward movement from the newer to the older commonwealths. New York, Massachusetts and Maryland are to witness earnest attempts, to secure the legislatures' approval. Albany is the point of attack by another of the miniature armies of peace, a small company of women having started up the Hudson under the command of "General" Rosalie Jones. Moved by the example of the New York women, the members of the Congressional Union, a suffrage organization with headquarters at Washington, have made plans for a similar march upon Annapolis. The effort to secure action by Congress is also to be renewed by this body.

Not all the eastern states can take advantage of the short method that brought Illinois into the column of equal suffrage states. The passage of a bill by the Legislature giving women the right to vote for all offices elected by general ballot was sufficient. In Massachusetts, by way of contrast, the Legislature can do no more than put a constitutional amendment through the first stage, with the necessity of the Legislature of the following year repeating the action and the voters of the state approving at a subsequent election. The Bay state's Legislature is in a curiously mixed political condition, in which the Democrats and Progressives having a majority in the lower house and the Republicans barely holding the Senate. The two thirds vote of the House of Representatives will be secured if the Democrats and Progressives, both committed to suffrage by their platforms, have the aid of the usual proportion of the Republicans. The Governor, who is a Democrat, recommends the submission of the question to the voters. Conditions seem to favor the success of the preliminary stage in this state, where the suffrage cause had its earliest champions.

New York Still Wants Money Control

New York bankers gave their views on the number of regional reserve banks to be established in the country under the new currency bill to the organization committee provided by the act at a hearing held in their city Monday. The committee is a temporary one, having no other duty than to tour the country, collect evidence and make a report on the location of the proposed banks, which the permanent board of control, the federal reserve board, may adopt, amend or reject. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston held the New York hearing and from there went to Boston for a hearing Friday. The big bankers of the city that has been the money center of the nation offered their opinion chiefly to the point that there should be a central bank in fact if not in name. Some of them who were conspicuous in opposition to the bill when in process of framing and sharpest critics of its provisions were heard in advising how it should be carried out. They urged a great bank for the entire East, with such branches as might seem to be needed for local accommodation. They modestly permitted it to be inferred that New York should be its seat, although one of them, J. P. Morgan, was agreeable to Boston having it, although he was not less earnest than the others for a great institution.

There is reason for the astonishment that follows the declaration of these financiers that they should propose to accomplish by a strain of the privilege the bill gives what was distinctly rejected in the consideration of methods by Congress. The regional bank they advocate is a central bank, a great institution which should come as near as it might be brought to holding supremacy over banking and give to New York the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be carried out by the making of one enormous bank and seven or 11 lesser ones is not capable of being supposed except by those who have an interest to retain the grasp the bill aims to loosen.

Secretary McAdoo, who has been a leader in the making of the new law, is reported to have answered the question whether he was influenced in the direction of the large bank by the New York pleas by saying, "I hope I am not as green as I look." He, at least, is evidently not to consent to defeat of the bill's plainest intent.

British Minister to Mexico Is Transferred

Announcement seems to have been prematurely made of the intention of the British government to transfer Sir Lionel Carden from Mexico to Brazil, but that the change is to take place is confirmed. Sir Lionel was British minister to Central America at the time that the British government recognized Huerta, and he came into the Mexican situation after President Wilson had made clear the attitude of the United States. He took up the cause of the claimant to the presidency where Henry Lane Wilson, the American minister, had left it and his advice to his home government were adverse to the United States. Attention

January Linen Sale

Our Low Cash Prices Lower Than Ever

The bulk of the fine linens in this sale were purchased by our representative last June from the leading makers in Ireland, Scotland and Germany, when prices were the lowest in years. Then, to take advantage of the lower tariff, we waited until November, when the new rates went into effect. Hence these low prices.

\$1.00 Table Damask—All linen, creamed or bleached, extra heavy quality, 70 inches wide. Per yard. **79c**

\$1.10 and \$1.25 Table Damask—All pure linen, full bleached, or silver bleached. Per yard. **89c**

All Napkins and Tablecloths will be hemmed Free of Charge.

50c Imported Mercerized Table Damask—Lengths of 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 yards. Heavy quality, and looks like linen. Laundered beautifully and wears better than a cheap linen. Per yard. **39c**

80c Cream Damask—All pure linen, 60 inches wide, heavy quality, several handsome patterns. Per yard. **55c**

6½c Cotton Crash—Twilled, pure white. Per yard. **5c**

15c Crash Toweling—All linen, extra heavy. Per yard. **12½c**

20c Huck Towels—All linen, quality. Each. **23c**

17c Huck Towels—Imported Scotch huck towels, 75% linen, size 18x36. Each. **12½c**

25c Turkish Towels—Large, extra large, called "seconds." Each. **21c**

15c Linens—Fine glass it leaves no flat. Per yard. **12½c**

15c Towels—Turkish ribbed, rough and absorbent. Each. **12½c**

13½c Crash—Heavy bleached, homespun, very absorbent. Per yard. **9c**

15c Crash Towels—All linen, for the pantry, with red borders, a very fine and absorbent quality. Per half dozen. **74c**

12½c Crash—All linen, less than the import cost. Per yard. **7½c**

We carry one of the largest lines in Boston of JAPANESE HAND DRAWN LINENS, Renaissance Doylies, Center Pieces, Table Covers, Pillow Shams, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, also Piano Scarfs. We import these goods and our prices, we believe, are the lowest in the city.

A LEGAL STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IT PAYS TO PAY CASH

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST CASH STORE—TREMONT AND BEACON STS., BOSTON

562 ALL LINEN TABLE CLOTHS

Made by John S. Brown Sons & Co., Belfast, Ireland

At \$2.25 to \$3.98

Worth from one third to one half more.

One of our direct importations, every cloth stamped with the name, John S. Brown, Shamrock Linens. Sizes are 72x72, 72x90, 72x108, 81x81, 90x90. We never offered better values in fine table cloths at. **2.25 to 3.98**

Heavy All-Linen Napkins—Size 20x20-inch size, usually \$3.00 per dozen, at **2.49**

Heavy All-Linen Napkins—24x24-inch, usually \$3.50 per dozen, at **2.75**

Mercerized Napkins—Size 18-inch, hemmed, usually \$1.00 per dozen, at **.69c**

\$5.49 Hemstitched Sets—All linen, including one cloth, 2½ yards long, and one dozen napkins. At **3.98**

\$6.50 Hemstitched Sets—All linen, including one cloth, 2½ yards long, and one dozen napkins. At **4.98**

\$8.00 Hemstitched Sets—All linen, one cloth, 2½ yards long, and one dozen napkins. At **5.98**

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is a very strange thing that so many people seem unable to realize that in golf as much as, if not more than, in other things it is the man "behind the gun" that is of importance, not the implement itself. Some people have a perfect fad for buying new clubs, every novel design seems to them to hold hidden within it that wonderful secret which is all that is needed to turn them from mediocre golfers into champions for all time. Of course, it has its good points, this purchasing habit. It proves a lucrative idea for the club-maker. But the great disadvantage is that so many golfers collect so many kinds of clubs, spending their time trying this one and that one for a few days here and a few days there, with the result that they never really get confidence in any club through feeling it is an old familiar friend.

There is a golfer I know, an exceptionally fine player too, who at one time was not over-blessed with this world's goods and so not able to afford to indulge in indiscriminate buying of clubs. Coming onto the club verandah one day before a match, he said: "Did any of you fellows see my mid-iron? I left it on a chair here a minute ago." His opponent, who was the possessor of more money than fact, blurted out: "That old thing yours? I found it there and thought it was a caddy's club and sent it round to the shop."

I may add that there wasn't one of us who was not heartily glad when the match was over that it was his superb play with the despised club that enabled the first man to give his discomfited opponent the worst beating that had ever fallen to his lot, in spite of the fact that the latter was a very good player whose bag was replete with everything the genius of the club maker could devise to enable people to play fine golf. It is not the club. It is the man who wields it.

No finer illustration of the truth of this can be found than in the case in the Country Club, Brookline, where among many interesting things there is to be seen what is possibly the most unique driver in existence.

Roughly cut out with a knife from a branch of a tree, so that the knob at the end forms the club head; innocent of sandpaper or file or any other tool of the craft, it is the last implement one would choose for a driving competition. Yet it was not only useful in one but its owner carried off the prize. "That does not say much for the class of the

other competitors," I hear some one say scornfully.

True, they were caddies and the owner of the rough club was a little negro boy who whittled out his own driver for want of a regular one, but—wonderful as the club is, considering his lack of training in club making and in tools, there is something more remarkable about it than that. It was with an old battered ball (some say a gutta one) and this quaint home-made club that the boy won his competition with a drive of 204 yards.

Many a man with the latest thing in drivers and the liveliest of balls will by no means despise such a shot when he brings it off, and so often when I have heard some one boasting about the great length he got from such-and-such a tee, I look at his perfect club and brand new ball, remember his countless lessons from the professional, and somehow great player as he is his performances fade away into insignificance beside the picture of a little negro boy with a roughly whittled stick and an old battered ball driving over 200 yards in a caddy competition.

For the moral of this tale you have not far to go. It's not the club that matters, it's the man who strikes the blow. It's not the latest thing in balls, for you success will spell. It's having few clubs in your bag and knowing each one well.

MELROSE SCHOOL WINS IN DEBATE

MALDEN, Mass.—In the annual debate in the Suburban Debating League Melrose high school defeated Malden high school Friday night on the subject that all corporations engaged in any form of interstate commerce be required to incorporate under a federal charter and operate under federal regulation. The Melrose debaters were John Dole, Leon Perkins and Lawrence Hugo Flett with Waldemar Breberg as alternate. The Malden men were Madison Jeffries, Harold Smart and Frank Butler with Howard Perry as alternate. Frank Butler for Malden and John Dole for Melrose spoke in rebuttal.

NEW POSTOFFICE TO OPEN
WESTFIELD, Mass.—Postal business will be moved tonight and open Monday morning in the new postoffice building at the corner of Broad and Main streets.

GUSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

Now Is the Time to Buy
FUMED OAK FURNITURE
for Dining Room, Library, Bed Rooms and Hall
All Copper Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices
Our goods cannot be bought at any other place in Boston.
468 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Boston Closes Its Appeal

(Continued from page one)

business situation. He favored bringing all of New England into the zone covered by a regional bank in Boston.

Asked by Secretary McAdoo as to the location of regional bank cities on the Atlantic coast, Mr. Abbott proposed Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He did not care to offer any recommendations for the Southeast, which he said presented a difficult problem and one with which he was not familiar.

When pressed to name other centers he gave San Francisco for the Pacific coast, St. Louis for the Southwest, and Chicago for the Northwest. He said he was not sufficiently familiar with the conditions in the central section of the country remaining to name any cities there. He did not favor Washington as a bank center.

Mr. Abbott admitted that time and accessibility played an important part in the division of the country. The new system, he said, would make it possible to send notes of a regional bank if established in Boston all over the country at par, which cannot now be done.

Plan Is Presented

W. D. Higgins, an investment broker of this city, presented a plan for dividing the country into regional districts with statistics.

W. R. Whiting, vice-president of the Protective Bankers Association of New England, declared Connecticut cities should transact their finances with Boston rather than with New York and agreed to submit his reasons with figures to the committee.

E. Moody Boynton then made a plea for the establishment of a regional bank in Boston.

John Graham, president of the International Trust Company of this city asked if a change of name of bank which enters the system was necessary, but Secretary McAdoo said that he was not prepared officially to answer but assumed no change would be necessary.

Charles G. Allen, of the Portland National Bank of Maine, said Boston's system of clearing checks was very satisfactory and hoped that a regional bank would be located in Boston. He said that present conditions of maintaining reserves at Albany would be remedied by the new system which would enable the banks to do that business with Boston.

Governor Speaks

Governor Walsh, William A. Gaston, Josiah Quincy and Maj. Henry L. Higginson were among those heard at the afternoon session yesterday. Each emphasized the necessity of New England's finances being governed by its own men who were thoroughly familiar with local resources and needs. They opposed New York as a center for a branch bank in Boston. New York's financiers, they agreed, would overlook the call for money from New England when it was needed in their own city.

The testimony of the nearly fourscore bankers of Boston and New England at the two sessions yesterday that started at 10 o'clock and did not finish until long after four, with a two-hour intermission, was based on one line of argument. New England was declared to be capable of taking care of the large demands from her manufacturing and other industries as proved by her excellent financial record. This section was upheld as a geographical and financially harmonious unit with an individual local system of check collections, and by the express intentions of the act entitled to a regional reserve bank.

Purpose Not Fulfilled

Proposed addition of New England to the New York district was said to be against the purpose of the act, as it would constitute a large central bank with dominating influences. Through questions put by Secretary McAdoo, the argument of the New York interests that a large central bank in the East was necessary to secure European respect was refuted as of no importance, and it was even said that foreign business was so small as to be almost negligible.

Major Higginson in opening the afternoon session said that it would seem to him that Boston should have a bank.

"What territory would you include?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"Most of New England," was the reply. "I suppose that part of Connecticut deals more with New York than with Boston and also the western part of Massachusetts does. I regard the central board as the whole thing."

"From that point of view, you don't believe in one big central bank?" asked Mr. McAdoo.

"I'm a Democrat," replied the major. "You can't change men's ability, nor keep them from reaping the fruits of their ability and work—to do that you would have to change the universe; to do that seems to me a task even beyond the powers of the Democratic party."

Providence Man There

Robert W. Taft of Providence said five of the eight national banks there favor a bank in Boston, though the bulk of exchange is at present with New York.

D. A. Davis of Bethel, Vt., said that though something was said about his state's being more naturally allied with New York than with Boston, the reason for this state of things lay in the exchanges. Under the new law he favored a bank in Boston. His own bank comes to Boston for its reserve now.

Congressman Rogers of Lowell said he had been canvassing his district and found a unanimity in favor of a bank in Boston.

John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company and of the Real Estate Exchange, brought word from his constituents that a bank in Boston is desired and said, too, that he has found the men of Maine in accord with this idea.

H. W. Stevens of Hartford said that he was sent here, not to oppose a regional bank for Boston, but to present a sentiment in favor of a bank in New York with which Boston would be affiliated.

The sentiment of Connecticut is almost unanimous, he said; the sentiment of Hartford entirely so.

Portland Man Heard

Silas B. Adams of Portland said his board of trade was perfectly willing to leave it to the judgment of the Boston bankers.

Francis H. Dewey, representing the Worcester clearing house was in favor of Boston.

F. W. Mansfield, who said he was "not yet state treasurer, though elected," spoke both as for labor and for the office which he is to occupy. On both sides, he believed Boston should have the bank.

Joseph O'Neill, president of the Federal Trust Company of this city, spoke in favor of Boston and the addition of the northern half of New York state to the New England district.

Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, representing 24 banks in Maine, was in favor of the Boston bank. Charles B. Strecker of Boston demanded one also.

F. W. Estabrook of Nashua and A. L. Aiken of Worcester both said they favored a Boston bank and wished to bring their reserves back here from Albany, where they now are. Congressman J. J.

BOARD BARRED FROM TAKING HAND IN STRIKES

Nothing in Law to Permit It to Investigate at Once Labor Troubles in Michigan and Colorado Is Reply to Criticism

METHODS OUTLINED

WASHINGTON—Replying to the criticism that they should promptly investigate the mining strikes in Michigan and Colorado, the members of the recently appointed industrial relations commission point out that they are clothed with no authority authorizing them to make investigations of that character. There is nothing in the law establishing the commission, it is pointed out, permitting it to interfere in labor disputes and act as a board of conciliation and mediation. In the language of the law, the commission is empowered to study industrial conditions, with a view to ascertaining "the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon." It must do its work in three years and make its final report. Preliminary reports may be filed from time to time, should the commission prefer.

The attitude of the commission with regard to present industrial disturbances is set out in a resolution it has just adopted, as follows: "Inasmuch as there seems to be misunderstanding as to the powers and duties of the commission, wide publicity should be given to the fact that under the law creating it, this commission has no power whatsoever to act as a board of mediation or to interfere in any manner in the attempted settlement of such controversies; however, in carrying out its duty to discover the underlying causes of industrial unrest, it will investigate existing as well as past conditions."

It is announced that the commission has between 30 and 40 agents in the field, in all parts of the country, studying industrial conditions. These agents for the most part do not make their government employment known in doing their work. One of them, for instance, for a month has been living the life of the unemployed in several large eastern cities. His associates do not know but he is definitely one of them. Another has been for several weeks at work as a coal miner in the bituminous fields of the middle West. Another has secured employment as a longshoreman, and others still are working quietly in the mills and factories and in the building trades—anywhere where it seems likely that important information is to be had.

It is said that this plan of having a considerable number of the field agents of the commission live the lives of the classes which they are studying is proving to be highly satisfactory. Certain important data, hitherto unavailable in authoritative form, are now accessible through this new departure. This policy will undoubtedly give the commission much first hand information about the point of view of labor as to many of the great economic questions of the day, information which it must have if it is to get down to the "underlying causes" of industrial unrest.

Members of the commission, in explaining this work of its agents, say that publicity would prevent the securing of the desired information. The information is so essential to the work the commission is to do that it has felt justified in securing it in the way here outlined. The commission, as finally organized, has restricted powers of inquiry, and may not touch any acute situation. This means that it is barred from interfering in labor disputes, and from making reports concerning such disputes.

It is the belief of Congress that the report of the new commission will point the way to additional legislation, and also be helpful in creating a strong body of public opinion which will tend to secure right results at all times and in all cases.

Mitchell of Marlboro wanted part of New York in the Boston district; F. H. Viaux of the Real Estate Exchange presented resolutions passed by that body, and Jerome Jones demanded a Boston bank as a matter of merchant pride.

W. H. Brackett of Brattleboro, Vt., thought all New England should be included in the Boston district; John K. Bates of Portland was in favor of Boston, and Whitfield Tuck of Wakefield said the committee couldn't possibly go wrong on the question of giving a bank to Boston.

At this point Governor Walsh came in, on his first day of duty in office. Colonel Gaston was testifying at the moment and claiming that when trouble blows, New York always does look out for herself, and would even if Boston were the tail of her reserve bank kite.

Governor Walsh said that Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which has endorsed the national administration's currency policy by going Democratic, whereupon Mr. McAdoo interrupted him to propose New Jersey.

The Governor thought that the cities in Connecticut close to the New York line might be left out of the Boston district.

The last speaker was Josiah Quincy, who argued against a big New York bank and presented a carefully worked out plan for districting the whole country, equalizing the districts as nearly as possible. He provided for 10 banks, or even 12. In his list the New England district would be fifth, the leader of the second division.

ELECTORS HAVE FOUR PROBLEMS TO SETTLE SOON

(Continued from page one)

the city because no change will be effected except that those who have sought and been given extra work and been paid overtime will not be able to continue and while it will mean the employment of more men the cost to the city will be no greater as the city already recognizes the eight hour day.

The last question to be voted on is, shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city. This question is given less than usual consideration on account of the mayoralty contest which takes the first place on the ballot and is occupying the thought of the public at the present election.

Candidates for city office as they appear on the ballot are:

For mayor (four years)—Vote for one—James M. Curley, 105 Mt. Pleasant avenue; Thomas J. Kenny, 296 West Fifth street.

For city council (three years)—Vote for three—Daniel J. McDonald, 28 Marion street; William H. Woods, 19 Union street; George W. Coleman, 177 West Brookline street; Fred J. Kneeland, 188 Massachusetts street; Patrick A. Kearns, 7 Mascoma street; Henry E. Hagan, 18 Victoria street.

For school committee (three years), vote for two—Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., 870 East Fifth street; David D. Scannell, 53 Peter Parley road; James M. Keyes, 53 Farragut road; Frederick L. Bogan, 188 Harvard street.

BAY STATE NEWS

BRIDGEWATER
The annual meeting of the Bridgewater Improvement Association will be held in the high school building Monday night.

The next meeting of the Mothers Club of the Methodist church will be at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Chisholm Wednesday afternoon.

There will be a joint installation open to the public of the newly elected officers of Bridgewater W. R. C. and Bridgewater Post G. A. R. next Tuesday at G. A. R. hall.

The Men's club of the New Church will hold a meeting Jan. 15 and the speaker for the evening is John Daboll of Newtonville and the subject for discussion is "Industrial Changes in the New Era."

EAST LEXINGTON
The Rev. Harold Lionel Pickett, pastor of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church, will exchange pulpits tomorrow morning with the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, pastor of the Unitarian church at Billerica.

The leader at the meeting of the Young People's Guild Sunday evening in the vestry of the Follen church is to be Miss Alice Spaulding, and the subject will be "The Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris."

CONCORD
The second regular meeting of the Punkatasset circle of Camp Fire Girls takes place this afternoon with the guardian, Miss Esther Wheeler. The annual "turkey supper" of the ladies of the Trinitarian Congregational church takes place in that church next Thursday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. An entertainment follows.

BROOKLINE
"The Monroe doctrine shall be defined as that interpretation of our foreign policy by which the United States declares itself practically sovereign on this continent and assumes responsibility for good government in American republics," was the verdict reached at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Triangular Debating League, in order that the three high schools, Brookline, Newton and Somerville, might agree on a

Summer Clothes for Winter Tourists Advance Styles In Wearing Apparel

For Every Member of the Family

Anticipating a Season of Recreation In Milder Climes

Every seasonable need in fashionable apparel required by those going to Palm Beach and other Southern resorts; to Cuba, the Bermudas, Panama or to California have been imported from abroad and gathered here from all the fashion sections of this country in readiness for the mid-winter tourist seeking pleasanter weather conditions.

We make brief mention of some of the new creations in wearing apparel, conveniently located in the four floors of our Main Store.

White Wash Crepe Gowns with Taffeta Coates in delicate colorings, also embroidered mulle with coatee effect of taffeta.

Wool Crepon Gowns in new colorings for Spring, with yoke and sleeves of embroidered batiste, effective girdles in contrasting colors, skirt in pannier model.

White Ratine Gowns embroidered in the smart colored wool effects, elaborately trimmed with filet lace. Girdle and piping of colored voile.

Handsome New Taffeta Dresses with the new circular flounces and ruffles, also embroidered white wash voile gowns with Bengaline sashes.

New White Serge Suits; coats made in short, trig model, moire trimmed. Skirt draped at hips, also draped sleeves.

New Wool Crepe Suits in plain materials and shepherd check effects. Many have the effective ruffle of lace or net at neck and sleeves.

New Silk Moire and Crepe Silk Moire Suits with short coats and tier skirts. Trimmed with novelty buttons and ornaments of self material.

New Linen Suits with crepe collar and cuffs. Coat in short, snappy model, with tier skirt. Pearl button trimmings.

New Motor and Travelling Coats for Women, also new outing or sport coats and new afternoon and evening wraps.

Taffeta Blouses, in white, pink or maize, are the latest offering in this important item of women's apparel. Crepe de chine, net and lace, and chiffon are also to be had in new styles.

New Chiffon Petticoats come in street and evening shades. Tango or dancing skirts are of chiffon and crepe de chine. The Modesty skirt for dancing is novel.

Fancy Crepe Lingerie Waists lead. These are variously trimmed; many show color. New hand-made French waists are made effective with touches of ecru lace and embroidery. The new waists are very blousy and show many novel vest ideas.

Silk Sweaters are correct for piazza and outing wear. Angora sweaters in bright coloring are very fashionable, also the soft, light-weight Shetlands.

Separate Skirts favor the tier or ripple flounce models. In these new styles are white serges, English and French wash ratines, plaid eponges, fancy crepes and washable duvetynes. Also new plaid wool skirts for outing.

New Wash Dresses for women are considerably trimmed with laces, and ruffles and ribbons. Fancy and Canton Crepes lead; flowered voiles and muslins are popular; linens, piques and ginghams are shown in smart models.

White Buck or French Bronze Kid Boots are fashionable for women. Patent Leather Colonials with Louis Cuban heels are new. For dancing and party wear are Corthorn slippers, made of patent colt or satin.

Jordan Marsh Company

definition for their annual debate on the question: "Resolved, that the Monroe doctrine should be abandoned as a national policy."

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The next meeting in the Howard lecture course will be Wednesday night in the town hall.

At the annual meeting of the Sewing Circle of the Unitarian church Mrs. Hattie E. Cary was made president.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The anniversary of the Busy Bees Society will be held Jan. 24 in Satucket hall.

The guests' night of the Economic Club will be held Jan. 20.

CHELSEA

The Horace Memorial Baptist church has elected: Treasurer, Walter E. Dalby; deacons, Ernest E. Lord, William H. Tucker; trustees, William Martin, Thomas Bell, Bertram T. Martin; superintendent Sunday school, Alexander Martin; president Ladies Circle, Mrs. Ernest E. Lord; president Christian Endeavor society, Mark Foxon.

F. R. Day, former general secretary of

the Y. M. C. A. work in Chicago, Kansas City and Colorado Springs, will speak to the Glenwood class of the Baptist church at its meeting after the morning service tomorrow.

MALDEN

City Auditor C. E. Eaton has been elected clerk of the committee on accounts of the city council.

Bids were opened last evening by the street and water department for the purchase of a new touring car for use of the superintendent and commission, the bids ranging from \$800 to \$2000.

MEDFORD

A special meeting of the school committee will be held tonight at the high school to elect a chairman. Judge William Cushing Wait and former Alderman William E. Crosby are candidates for the office. Charles N. Jones and Dr. Charles W. McPherson are both candidates for secretary.

EVERETT

Presiding officers of both branches of the city council are residents of the same ward for the first time in the city's history. Robert S. Leighton, chairman of the board of aldermen and Thomas

M. Scoles, president of the common council, are both residents of ward 4.

Company B of the eighth regiment will repeat the military drill recently given at the armory, Monday evening.

Arthur T. Rogers has been appointed water inspector for the public works department and has therefore resigned as a member of the board of registrars of voters.

STONEHAM

Following annual elections, these officers were jointly installed Friday for J. P. Gould W. R. C. and Lizzie Clawson Jones tent, D. of V. W. R. C. officers—President, Mrs. Rose K. Coy; senior vice-president, Mrs. Louise Gordon; junior vice-president, Mrs. Nancy Southard; treasurer, Mrs. Etta Scannell; conductor, Mrs. Francis Hadley; guard, Mrs. Mary E. Coombs, D. of V. officers—President, Mrs. Lillian E. Small; senior vice-president, Mrs. Rose K. Coy; junior vice-president, Mrs. Maude E. Stevens; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie R. Storey; treasurer, Mrs. Alice J. Cogan.

ABINGTON

The Progressive town committee for 1914 has organized with Dr. William H.

Greeley as president, Mrs. Grace Arnold and Dr. Wilson G. MacGown as vice-presidents.

A hockey team has been organized at the high school and games will be arranged with teams in adjoining towns.

RANDOLPH

The Library Art Club has placed a series of pictures in the reading room of the Turner free library.

Our Linen Sale Is On

And Will Continue During January

Luncheon Sets, Spreads, Runners, Doilies, Dress and Shirt Waist Patterns.

Bargain Tables in All Lines from 25c up

Russian Importing Company

429 and 230 Boylston St., Boston
Chicago Branch, 2023 Michigan Avenue

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE WITH THE VEST EFFECT

Neck finished with a Medici frill

Vest effects, whether they are plain or made soft with fullness, are found in many of the newest and prettiest blouses. This one can be finished with a Medici frill or left plain, and while the frill is attractive and smart it is not always becoming.

The elongated shoulders mean the latest and most approved lines, while also the sleeves that are sewed in at that point mean simplified making. A separate chemise can be used when occasion requires. The blouse is a good one for many different uses. It is charming for the gown with skirt to match and it is very pretty to wear with the coat suit.

Just now there is a very great tendency toward the complete costume idea and, if the collar and cuffs are made of the suiting material, the three-piece costume becomes complete.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; with 3/4 yard 27 for the collar and cuffs, 3/4 yard 44 for the full front and frill, 1/2 yard 18 for the chemise.

The pattern of the blouse (8091) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inch bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SHIRT BOSOMS

The shirt bosoms which were introduced in chiffon on the chiffon and crepe de chine blouses this winter are evidently to continue as the distinguishing feature of the tailored waists for early spring, says the New York Tribune. There is one difference, however; they are now developed in a contrasting material. For instance, on a model in lightweight linen the shirt bosom is of plaited handkerchief linen, with a tiny floral design in color scattered over it. This color not being repeated on the Robespierre collar.

NEW DISH

Would you like to surprise the family with a new dish in the vegetable line? Try this and no doubt you will be asked to have it often, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Boil sweet potatoes, peel and cut them in slices lengthwise, then fry in butter until brown, and cut in dice. Drain canned corn, heat it in melted butter, add the diced sweet potatoes, also a red and green pepper, which have been cut small and parboiled.

HARDWOOD FLOORS AND FINISH

Best materials and their cost

The best hardwood floors are the close-grained maple and birches and quartered oak. The latter requires a paste filler for the open pores, which it is best to buy prepared and to use according to instructions. But before filling, after the final scraping and sandpapering, the floor should receive a thin coat of white shellac and a second thin coat after the filler has been properly used and sanded. On the other woods one coat of white shellac is enough. There should not be enough body in the coating either to darken the wood or to remain unabsorbed on the surface. Then the only finish should be wax, applied either as a weak solution in turpentine, using a four-inch flat brush or rubbed in the old way in a prepared paste form. A very light film of it can be used and polished only with old carpet. Or, to avoid wax, use a heavier finish of shellac, slightly rubbed down with medium grade levigated pumice and linseed oil. Shellac has this great merit—it changes color very little, it is always hard and local repairs can be made with no apparent difference. But the essence of right economic finish is to have nothing on the surface that cannot readily be removed yearly, or every few years, at little trouble and expense, and beeswax is the only substance of this nature and parts, writes Frederick Parsons in Suburban Life.

White shellac and wax alone should be used on maple and white birch, and shellac for hard pine, and only light coatings, for pine changes its color naturally more than any other wood. Oak floors require the additional paste filler and, if staining is called for, the filler and pigment stain are combined and used right on the wood. Orange shellac may be used with red birch, if the warm tone is desired; and a rich mahogany finish can be given, equal almost to the real wood, by first staining with a turpentine solution of burnt umber and madder-lake pigments. Aniline stains are best avoided unless by an expert finisher; and, as there is much difference in native tone and absorptive nature of birch boards, staining calls for care and some experience. As a practice I do not commend staining or coloring any of the best hardwoods. Oiling alone is an excellent way to harden the wood, and this gradually darkens it, but for a mahogany dining room a well-stained birch floor would make the finest margin for an oriental rug. But it must be remembered that a true stain does not lie on the surface; it must sink in and become part of the surface pores. A hardwood will not so absorb stain. The plan is to well coat the wood with a stain much darker than desired and after coating to remove all the surface stain with rags. It would also be wise to finish those local parts that get much foot-wear with an extra body of shellac and to watch that the wear is not allowed to get through it.

A 10-roomed suburban house, with halls, pantry, etc., will cost for hardwood floors throughout from \$200 to \$300. I have especially in view herein the small purse and the owner who tries to help himself, and because of its pleasing grain, durable nature and low cost, the "slash" pine floor deserves every consideration either for bungalow or larger houses. Not being so hard it is more absorptive of pigment stain. The grain is often beautiful and has the merit of "taking the eye off" wear and condition, and is less monotonous and hard-looking than the close-grained pine. Uncolored and in white shellac it is an excellent

SHOULDER LINE NOW LOWERED

Once on a time a gown whose shoulder seam extended beyond the actual line of the shoulder would have been returned to the dressmaker as a careless fit. At present, however, the shoulder line that is one half or three quarters way down to the elbow is the only fashionable kind. This gives a narrow appearance to the top of the waist, which is so much sought after just now, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The whole silhouette is straight and narrow. The lines which the corsetiers aim for are straight and unbroken from shoulder line to hip, ending with a swirled-in appearance around the ankles. Gowns for afternoon and evening wear that follow these lines have strange little tails attached in the form of trains, which are quite as likely to come from the front or side as from the back.

USING UP EVERY BIT OF FOOD

Ways of stopping waste in a household

It is a common practise to throw away little scraps of bacon or meat fat. But all this represents waste. It can be tried out, clarified and used for frying purposes. The bacon scraps and rinds should be fried crisp and added to the stockpot, whether also good parings of onions, pieces of celery too coarse for eating, tops and odd pieces of turnips, carrots, parsnips and other vegetables.

When the juice has been squeezed from a lemon the peel should be kept, for strips of it will come in useful for flavoring the syrup in which fruit is to be stewed, and, if shredded very fine, they are a decided improvement on the flavor of pies, says a New York Press writer.

Few people ever think of making use of the peeling and cores of fruit; yet the most valuable properties of such fruits as apples and pears are just under the skin, and they can be made to furnish the basis for a delicious pudding. Cleanse the fruits before peeling, and in peeling place all good parings and cores in one heap, and all rusted portions of the skin in another. Stew the former until quite soft in sufficient water to cover them; then set to strain in a muslin bag as in making jelly. When all juice is extracted boil the liquid with sugar till the tint deepens. Take off the fire and add enough cornstarch slaked in cold water to thicken. Bring it to a boil and pour it into a mold. Leave in a cool place to set and serve with a little thin custard or cream.

Oatmeal porridge, cracked wheat or breakfast food of any kind left over from the morning's meal will make a delicious pudding if milk, a little more sugar, an egg, and perhaps a very small amount of suet are added.

The uses of crusts and stale pieces of bread are manifold. In the guise of croutons—that is, cut into small squares and fried in very hot fat—they are delicious with soup, and pieces of dry bread soaked in milk and water form the foundation of cheese soufflé—a cheap and very

PLANNING GRASS IN GARDENS

Don't pepper principal plot with little flower beds

The lawn bears a very close correlation to borders and paths in garden making. It is perhaps the most important factor in all well-planned gardens; for some gardens may have no borders at all and others may not be large enough to warrant the use of paths. It may be taken as a general fundamental rule that in small gardens the grass should be confined to a single area. In some cases, however, circumstances may make it desirable to break this rule. When such is the case, the second grass area should be subordinate to the principal one, both in form and size, and, if possible, should be reserved for a totally different purpose from the principal one. The necessity for these considerations is evident. For when a garden is bisected so that there are two areas of grass of equal size, the element of symmetry is at once introduced. This is fatal to a good pictorial effect: as disastrous as it would be for an artist

to introduce in a picture equal areas of landscape and sky. Grass when properly managed always gives a feeling of repose or homeliness to a garden.

It is necessary to exercise care both with respect to the number and the kind of trees used because too much shade will prevent the good development of grass and if the trees are of species that have large numbers of surface feeding roots, the grass will suffer, because these roots will take up most of the moisture and the food which should go to the grass itself. Among the trees which should never be placed in small gardens are silver maple, and the various willows and poplars.

At least one of the edges of the lawn should come in intimate contact with the flower border where grass and flower may blend and form an apparently natural union. It is a good plan even to let the border push out more or less into the lawn at one or perhaps more points so as to vary the outline.

Avoid peppering the principal grass plot with numerous, insignificant little flower beds, especially if these are of set shapes such as crescents, stars and triangles. This does not mean that beds may not be judiciously placed in angles where one walk joins another, nor in similar places around the house. Such beds should always be in the entrant angles, never on the salient points. In planning the lawn it is also well to bear in mind that the simpler the shape of the grass plot itself the easier will it be to keep the area mown and looking trim and neat.

If it is desired to use beds to any considerable extent in a lawn, it is best to group them at one or two points so that each group will be harmonious in itself. In order to secure harmony, it is necessary that the beds should blend more or less with each other so as to form together a general figure. One good plan is to divide a rectangular space up into four smaller rectangles by cross paths of grass. A modification and improvement of this is to set a square in the center of these four small rectangles so that the points of the square will come opposite the centers of the paths which bend obliquely and extending all around the center square. The four outside beds would then have each one side oblique and parallel with the square in the center.

As far as possible the gardener should contrive to have the principal shadows from trees or the house fall upon the grass. Here they will be welcome as shade to visitors in the garden and unless too dense will not preclude the growth of a good turf.

One of the principal points to remember in planting a grass area is to provide proper access to it from all natural paths. This means that the borders must not bar the ways of approach, which will appear most natural for visitors who wish to reach the lawn. Where such provision is neglected, the tendency will be to walk over the borders with the result that the plants growing there will be injured somewhat more or less. Of course, the most natural way to provide means of egress to the lawn is by bringing the path up to the points desired. The approaches may be made by curtailing the border three or four feet at the end or by providing an entrance at some point throughout the length.

Whenever a grass plot is used solely as a background for beds, especially in groups, ample margins should be provided at the edges so that trimming may be done conveniently. Whatever the shape of the beds, the spaces between each pair should be of sufficient width to allow the mowing machine to be operated without having to run over on the beds themselves.

When sweeping thick carpets always follow the weave of the pile. Black stockings should be rinsed in blue water to make them a good color. To clean Japanese trays rub a little olive oil on and then polish off with a flannel. To polish stoves use boiled linseed oil on the steel parts. Rub well with a woolen cloth. Cut glass looks clearer when washed in tepid water and brushed with a dry bristle brush. Let potatoes lie in cold water for a little while before paring if you wish them to be white. Flannels that have become hard and shrunken may be restored to their former softness by soaking in gasoline. Chicago Record-Herald.

Boiling in soap suds will make an oil lamp burn as good as new. When sweeping thick carpets always follow the weave of the pile. Black stockings should be rinsed in blue water to make them a good color. To clean Japanese trays rub a little olive oil on and then polish off with a flannel. To polish stoves use boiled linseed oil on the steel parts. Rub well with a woolen cloth. Cut glass looks clearer when washed in tepid water and brushed with a dry bristle brush. Let potatoes lie in cold water for a little while before paring if you wish them to be white. Flannels that have become hard and shrunken may be restored to their former softness by soaking in gasoline. Chicago Record-Herald.

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I greatly admire the business-like style of your book on household management. Even in a comparatively small house one can and should apply the same systematic management as in your larger house. Housekeeping is a business, and an important one if properly conducted. Your book should be of very great assistance to housekeepers, and I am glad you have published it.—New England Housekeeper.

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NEW HAVEN BOND ISSUE REFUSED, ROAD PREPARED

Annulment of Public Service
Board's Order Permitting Rail
Company to Issue Debentures
Said to Be Discounted

JUDGES GIVE REASONS

No financial embarrassment will be experienced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, as there are other courses it may pursue, according to a statement made public today by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors, in commenting on the ruling of the full bench of the supreme court in annulling the order of the public service commission approving the road's petition to issue \$67,552,000 worth of convertible debenture bonds.

At present, Mr. Elliott is in Washington whether he went following a meeting of the executive committee of the road where, it is understood he explained the concessions the road is required to make to federal government to avoid litigation. Attorney-General McReynolds and Jesse C. Adkins and T. W. Gregory, special assistants, were parties to a conference with Mr. Elliott and it was expected that the discussion would continue all day.

If the decision is merely on this point of convertible debenture bonds Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, believes the company still has the privilege to present another petition to the commission requesting authority to issue bonds without the convertible feature.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, and gives the grounds for the decision that the approval by the commission of an issue must relate to the present and not to a remote future, and that it is impossible that the commission can have or form an intelligent opinion whether the price at which the stock is to be issued during a period of 10 years is so low as to be consistent with public interest.

It asserts there is an element of uncertainty and speculation in an obligation of this character which is incompatible with a present opinion based upon known conditions as to the value of its component elements.

It further contended that an order entered now that stock may be issued at par during that period of time can afford no security that the corporation will get an adequate return for its stock or that rates and charges fixed upon such a capitalization will be fair or that the rights of the other stockholders will be guarded properly.

The conclusions reached by the full bench of the supreme court are in accord with the minority report by Commissioner George W. Anderson that the approval of the order was illegal. Application was made to the commission by the road and 11 public hearings were held, beginning Sept. 9. On Oct. 14 the commission gave its approval of the issue, with Commissioner Anderson dissenting.

On Oct. 25 the petitioners, former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Charles S. Ensign and Angeline F. B. Ensign, minority stockholders of the road, brought this proceeding. A hearing was given by Judge Sheldon, but owing to the importance of the issue it was brought before the full bench of the supreme court.

In the opinion it is said that the order of the commission must stand or fall as a whole and the question recurs whether the statutes of this commonwealth authorize the issuance of convertible debentures as evidences of indebtedness.

"It is to be observed," it says, "that the answer to this question has nothing whatever to do with the general power of a corporation, unrestricted by any public supervision, to issue convertible debentures . . . nor with the right or duty of public boards made under other statutes with different powers to authorize the issuance of such securities, nor with the issuance of such securities in accordance with special statutes. The interpretation of our statutes alone is involved in this inquiry."

After a discussion of the statutes relating to the issuance of stock by railroads, the court says: "It is apparent from this review of the statutes that the progressively developed policy of the commonwealth has been to regulate and supervise the issue of stock and obligations by railroad corporations in such a way as to prevent stock watering or financial exploitation of such corporations."

"In earlier years statutes laid down general rules controlling the conduct of railroad corporations, but leaving the execution to the judgment of the stockholders and officers of the corporations. Since 1894, through the instrumentality of a public board, supervision of this corporate judgment has been required to the end that only such and so great financial obligations should be issued as would meet the reasonable necessities of the corporation."

"This policy has been manifested as to other public service corporations such as gas and electric light companies, aqueduct companies and street railway companies."

FORMER PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR IS HARVARD GUEST OF HONOR

William Cameron Forbes of Milton, Mass., recent Governor-General of the Philippines, was the guest of honor Friday night at a dinner given by about 300 members of the Harvard Club of Boston at the clubhouse in Commonwealth avenue. Professor Taft of Yale, who, as secretary of war nine years ago, advised with the then President Roosevelt regarding the appointment of Mr. Forbes, was a speaker. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, was another speaker.

At the head table with the toastmaster were Thomas Nelson Perkins, a long-time friend of Mr. Forbes, and at either side of Dr. Eliot and Professor Taft were Alfred L. Ripley, president of the Yale Club of Boston; Odlin Roberts, vice-president of the Harvard Club; Robert Bacon of the Harvard Corporation; Thomas W. Lamont, Lawrence Sexton and Landon G. Marvin, overseers; Col. N. M. Hallowell and Martin Egan. Professor Taft declared that Mr. Forbes was sent by President Roosevelt to the Philippines because he was able at high-class and economical road building. "The first man sent to the Philippines to have charge of educating the inhabitants was recommended by President Eliot of Harvard," he said.

Professor Taft said that Mr. Forbes

in a country that had no roads built 3000 miles of fine roads.

He continued: "The question is no longer, 'Did we do right in taking the islands?' The question is now, 'Shall we give up when success seems assured?' I know we can make the Filipinos happy by educating them. My only hope in urging a continuance of our policy is to help those people and to do something to redound to the credit of the United States."

Dr. Eliot said: "If we cannot all agree on the government policy there in the past we can agree on the quality of the service and the public ambition exhibited there by Mr. Forbes, a service in the real Harvard manner."

Mr. Forbes told of the growth of athletic sports in the Philippines. A few months ago a Harvard club of 46 members was formed of men in the Philippine service.

Among the things he believed necessary for good government and progress in the islands he spoke of the maintenance of stable government, a permanent tenure of office, avoidance of politics in the government, extension of participation in the government to the natives, only gradually and tentatively, and encouragement of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

MUNICIPAL TAX WORK IS CALLED IN GOOD SHAPE

Collector Says New Administration
Will Go Into City Hall
Under Conditions Perhaps Better
Than Normal

82 PER CENT NOW IN

With a municipal deficit of \$125,000 to be overcome before the first of February in order to equal last year's tax standing, City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker gives assurance that the new administration at city hall will be able to assume its duties with the tax collections in as good if not better shape than they were a year ago at this time. Up to January about \$21,622,331, or 82.45 per cent, of taxes had been collected.

Mr. Parker says that the increased difficulties of collecting money during the past few months will be noted in his report to the new mayor. Mr. Parker attributes the difficulties of the present situation to the shortage of money in the open market. He says that many big tax payers who have never before delayed paying their taxes are waiting till the last minute this year. Collection of the tax on personal property Mr. Parker says is the problem that is most difficult. Advertisements of property for public tax sales will begin the last week of this month.

The collection department, according to Mr. Parker, has more work to do every year. The new water meters alone present an increase of 30,000 bills annually to be sent out and collected. This and other additional work, he says, is done by his department at a constantly decreasing rate of cost to the city.

An irregularity which causes an unfair taxation, says Mr. Parker, is that two thirds of the residences and residence buildings in Boston are mortgaged almost equal to their market value and are assessed far above that value. The taxpayers themselves object to a fair adjustment because in many cases it is believed that correctly assessed valuation would lead to foreclosure of many mortgages. Mr. Parker says the prevalence of mortgaged property, much of which is held by savings banks, is also one of the principal reasons for the deficit in tax collections.

Mr. Parker believes that the simplest way to attain an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation is in legislation which will call upon every one to make a sworn statement of his property to the assessors.

B. U. JOURNALISM TALKS START FEB. 6

Boston University announces Friday night, Feb. 6, as the date for the first of 15 two-hour sessions of the class which is to take the course in news reporting and writing. The sessions of the course will be weekly, and Harry B. Center, of the editorial staff of the Boston Post will be the instructor.

The class is to be addressed by these newspaper men: Arthur L. Clarke, editor-in-chief; James W. Reardon, managing editor; and Merton E. Burke, Sunday editor of the American; William D. Sullivan, city editor of the Globe; O. L. Stevens, assistant managing editor of the Christian Science Monitor; C. B. Carberry, managing editor, A. H. Marchant, advertising manager, and F. E. Goodrich, editorial writer of the Post; Edward E. Whiting, editor of the Record; Edward W. Hazewell, associate editor, and Jay B. Benton, city editor of the Transcript, and William U. Swan, city editor of the Associated Press.

CHINESE STOWAWAY HELD
Immigration officials have taken charge of a Chinese stowaway brought here on the Leyland liner Georgian, Captain Parry, from Liverpool which arrived late Friday. The man gave his name as Sakai and said he thought the Georgian was bound for Antwerp.

MISTAKE, NOT DISLOYALTY, IS WALKER VIEW

Progressive Leader Says He
Thinks Six Members Erred in
Voting for Mr. Cushing, but
Have Party Welfare at Heart

OPPOSES READING OUT

Discussions and letter-writing about the six Progressive members of the House who declined to join in the Democratic-Progressive coalition's efforts to defeat Speaker Grafton D. Cushing for reelection continue. Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the Progressive legislative committee, and several of the six members are among those whose views on the subject are put forth today.

Mr. Walker urges a settlement of the question by cooperation on the measures which the Progressives are pledged to support in the Legislature. Relative to the action of the six members of his party he says in part:

"I feel, with Progressives generally, that the six Progressives who changed their votes on the fourth ballot from Mr. Webster, the Progressive candidate for speaker, to Mr. Cushing, the Republican candidate for speaker, made a mistake, but I am convinced that it was a mistake of judgment and that no disloyalty to the Progressive party was intended. I know most of these men personally, and I believe that they are honest men and true Progressives, with the welfare of the cause at heart. I believe that any attempt to read them out of the party will greatly weaken the Progressive movement in Massachusetts."

Representative George E. Briggs of Lexington, Progressive, explaining his vote, says in part:

"I exercised my prerogative in this respect and voted for Mr. Cushing, not because I was anxious to see Mr. Cushing speaker, but because I felt that the election of Mr. Webster (made possible solely by the spectacular and concerted action of the Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Lomasney) would bring a distinct reproach upon the Progressive party and tend to confuse the issues for which that party stands."

"I was convinced in my own mind that the acceptance of such a munificent gift from the Democrats proffered by the Democratic leader would inevitably embarrass all subsequent action in the Legislature in cases where the Progressives failed to please their Democratic friends."

Representative F. W. Cross of Rye said:

"On the fourth ballot I voted for Grafton D. Cushing. In so doing I was moved by what I believed to be my duty. No man outside of my own party has ever attempted to coerce or influence me. I voted for Mr. Cushing to defeat what appeared to be a deep-laid scheme on the part of somebody to line the Progressives and Democrats in the House as comrades and allies."

Representative Fessenden said in a letter to Mr. Bird:

"When I voted for Mr. Cushing I realized fully the criticisms which I would receive from some Progressives and the disappointment which would come to Mr. Webster, for whom I have the highest regard and respect. I voted for Mr. Cushing because I would not do anything which would link me even remotely with the common cause of the Boston Democracy, led by Martin Lomasney in the Legislature."

Representative James H. Lyle of Gloucester said that he could not be a party to a coalition of the Progressives with Representative Lomasney which would eventually result in embarrassment to the Progressives.

JEWISH SOCIETY MEETS
B'nai B'rith held a meeting in Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, last night. Rabbi M. M. Eichler gave a history of the order, which was organized in 1843. Other speakers were Judge A. K. Cohen of the municipal court and Rabbi Harry Levi.

THE SHEPARD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Lord and Taylor's

SAMPLES "Onyx" HOSIERY

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

It is one of the most notable events of the whole year and will occupy the ENTIRE THOROUGHFARE between the Hosiery and Knit Underwear Stores. The mere announcement is enough to bring prudent people to the store who will provide Stockings and Half Hose for months to come.

WOMEN'S 25¢ STOCKINGS AT 15¢

This lot includes Cotton, Lisle Thread, Mercerized and Silk-plaited Boot Stockings in black, tan, slate and white. Remember—the best Stockings you have ever bought regularly at 25¢—the ones that lasted longest—are 15¢ during this sale.

WOMEN'S 50¢ STOCKINGS AT 25¢

This lot includes Plain Lisle Thread and Silk Lisle, medium and light weight—black, tan, white. Thread Silk Boot Stockings and Fine Cotton—regular and outsizes. Also Black and Colored Lisle with embroidered insteps. You buy them all the year round and pay 50¢ for them except during these twice-a-year sales.

WOMEN'S 75¢ AND \$1.00 STOCKINGS AT 45¢

This lot includes fine Silk Lisle—black, tan and white, Sea Island Cotton, Pure Thread Silk, with lisle tops and soles—black, white and colors. Fine Lisle Thread embroidered in self and contrasting colors. Many other styles among them.

MEN'S 25¢ HALF HOSE AT 15¢

Lisle Thread, Mercerized, Silk-plaited and Cotton Half Hose—black, tan and all the leading colors. Warranted full-fashioned and seamless. Standard 25¢ Half Hose the world over—15¢ during this sale only.

MEN'S 50¢ HALF HOSE AT 25¢

Medium and Light-Weight Lisle and Silk Lisle—in black and almost any color you are likely to want; Pure Silk Embroidered Lisle—warranted seamless and full fashioned.

NOTICE—In addition to the "Onyx" Samples we will put out all our own broken lots and mark them on the same basis as the Lord & Taylor specials.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

VERMONT SCHOOL GIRLS GET PRIZES FOR BEST MUFFINS

WATERBURY, Vt.—A home economics institute opened here yesterday and closes today. Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. William Gilbert, president of the Hypatia Club, in behalf of the federated clubs; F. C. Luce, president of the village, and E. E. Campbell, president of the Board of Trade, in behalf of that organization.

Miss Bertha Terrill, dean of women of the University of Vermont, discussed "Methods of Mixing," "Three Meals a Day" and "How to Serve Food." Prizes were given to high school girls for the best products made from recipes for muffins.

Miss Marshall of the University of Vermont gave a dressmaking demonstration, "How to Make Shirt Waists." This morning Miss Marshall showed how to make a skirt. This evening Professor Jenks of the State Agricultural College will lecture upon "Education Through Agriculture."

SYRACUSE HAS ART EXHIBITION

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Two valuable paintings have been added to the permanent collection of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts by the board of trustees, who accepted the recommendation of Fernando A. Carter, director, and purchased a flower study in bright colors by Jonas Lie and a figure by Frederick C. Frieseke, says the Post-Standard.

There is an interesting exhibition now on. It consists of between 500 and 600 sketches by 180 painters. There are

both landscapes and figures, and the collection is known as the "thumb-box", for the reason that each picture is about 6 by 10 inches in size. Jonas Lie has six pictures in this exhibition.

MUNICIPAL THEATER SEEKS AID
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Public support is sought through the Board of Trade for the stock company enterprise. The Northampton municipal theater costs \$1600 a week to maintain.

VERMONT PHONE HEARING ENDS
MONTPELIER, Vt.—The telephone rate hearing before the public service commission has ended. Both sides have been given until Jan. 31 to file briefs.

The success of this sale, year after year, has been because we have offered reasonable and desirable merchandise at prices no higher than asked elsewhere for the other kind.

Filene's

Lots have been planned to last two days. Many smaller lots are not mentioned below. Naturally the rarest prizes will go first. Come Monday if possible—as early in the day as possible.

Monday and Tuesday Women's and Children's New Clothes at ½ to ⅓ OFF

At 8:30 Monday we begin a remarkable sale to meet the great event which was first held at this time in 1905, and which has been held every year since. This is the history of it:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| January, 1905. | We nearly sold out in one day the large stock of Gross & Strauss.—a well-known apparel shop that had decided to go out of business. | January, 1909. | Again ahead, and again by a large amount. |
| January, 1910. | This day was stormy, and we did not quite equal the 1905 sale. | January, 1910. | Exceeded all previous records by many thousands of dollars. |
| January, 1906. | This day set a new high-water mark for sales at Filene's, big as our records were. | January, 1911. | Beat even the 1910 figures, though it was one of the coldest days of the winter. |
| January, 1907. | And here we went ahead of 1907 —by thousands of dollars. | January, 1912. | Heavy snow and rain—but another decided increase in business. |
| January, 1908. | | January, 1913. | First in the new store—nearly doubled previous highest record. |

And Now Another Great Sale—For Two Days Instead of One

Among the Women's Clubs of State

Presidents and secretaries of the clubs connected with the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are invited to a "president's day," Jan. 20, at the Newtonville Woman's Guild in the new church parlors, Newtonville. An illustrated lecture by Herbert W. Gleason will be given. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer, president of the club, will preside. Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman of the art department of the state federation, sails on the Adriatic from New York today to spend six months in art centers of Europe. She will visit Italy, Spain, France, Greece, Egypt and Constantinople. During her absence, Miss Sarah A. Drew of 28 Arlington street, North Cambridge, will be chairman of the federation art department. At the meeting of the civic department held last Thursday at the Hotel Vendome interest was shown in the proposed petition to be presented to the public service commission asking that the steps of all trains and cars be lowered. The department is also studying the matter of savings bank insurance. The next conference will be held Feb. 12 at the Hotel Vendome.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club met in Mangus hall Wednesday evening for its annual guest night. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, president, gave a welcome to the guests, and introduced Miss Beatrice Herford who gave a group of her original monologues. At the close of the program refreshments were served. The next meeting, Jan. 21 "The Pageant of the Trees," the text written by Mrs. Isabelle Fiske Conant, will be given. A second performance open to the public will take place on Jan. 22.

Miss Margaret C. Bolles gave a talk on "Dalmatia" before the Home Club of East Boston on Tuesday evening. She was dressed in the costume of the women of Montenegro. The program was in charge of the art and literature committee. Mrs. Lena F. McPherson, chairman. The hostess in the refreshment room was Mrs. Carrie Prince Cushman. On Jan. 20, Havrah L. Hubbard will give an open talk on the "Tales of Hoffman" with Floyd M. Baxter as accompanist.

On Tuesday afternoon the members of the Philadelphians of Braintree, held their regular meeting in Cochocho hall. In the absence of the president, Miss Jane F. Edgcomb, the vice-president, presided. After the reading of the records and giving of various notices Pitt F. Parker the cartoonist, was introduced. He gave a lecture which he illustrated with sketches. Miss Sylvia Storrs of Maple street presided at the piano and rendered selections. There were many announcements of interest given by the presiding officer and the corresponding secretary.

Boston Ruskin Club meets in the lecture hall of the Boston public library next Monday. The speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Ella R. Locke of Waltham, will talk on "Norwegian Literature."

Medford Woman's Club will have its next meeting Tuesday afternoon in charge of the literature and history committee. Mrs. Alta H. Nevans, chairman. Mrs. Harriette Jewett McDonald will give "An Afternoon with Eugene Field," with incidental music by Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano. A social hour will follow. On Jan. 20 the public health department of the club will hold an open meeting in the Unitarian vestry, High street. Dr. Margaret L. Noyes of Boston will speak. Piano solos will be given by Miss Pauline Borchard Fitch.

Dorchester Woman's Club will have its next meeting on Tuesday under the department of literature. Miss Kate S. Gunn, chairman. "Local Types in American Fiction" will be discussed by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University. The twenty-first annual guest night will be held Jan. 20. The entertainment which has been managed by Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, first vice-president, promises to be of exceptional interest. Anthony Sorello, the contrabass viol player, is to play, and Maud Gatchell Hicks will read a three-act play "Monna Vanna" by Maeterlinck.

Before the Thought and Work Club of Salem this afternoon the Rev. William Washburn Sleeper will speak on "The Balkans." The gathering will be held in Ames Memorial hall.

Mrs. Anna Priest, president of the Waltham Woman's Club, has made the following appointments of chairmen for the new year: Literature and history, Mrs. Helen L. Jackson; music and art, Mrs. Mary W. Masters; civics, Mrs. Angeline L. Dyer; educational, Mrs. Flora E. Robie, and science, Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs.

Newton Equal Franchise Association will hold a social meeting Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Albert Carter, 104 Highland avenue, Newtonville. Miss Margaret Hatfield, daughter of former Mayor Hatfield, will speak on a suffrage topic.

Members of the Newton Woman's Club were entertained Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George W. Robinson, Newton Center. Mrs. Everett J. Jones gave a talk on "Raphael." Music was furnished by Miss Shaw, pianist, and Mrs. Val Ackley, violinist. The hostess and her daughter, Mrs. Bailey, served refreshments.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held at the home of Mrs. R. W. Barnes, a paper on "The Causes of the Civil War" was read by Mrs. D. W. Eagles. A paper by Mrs. E. H. Greenwood on "Grant," was read by Mrs. C. S. Luitweiler. Mrs. Samuel L. Eaton gave a sketch of the career of Lee and drew comparisons between the two. Mrs. M. S. Wallace sang a solo.



MRS. JANET MCKENZIE HILL
Speaker before New England Woman's Press Association

"Just Before the Battle, Mother," Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins played the accompaniment. The next meeting of the club will be held Monday at the residence of Mrs. Frank Frost, 52 Erie avenue.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday with Mrs. Logan. The work of the afternoon was in charge of Miss Ayers. The study of Australia was begun and the entire afternoon was given to a discussion of that continent. Next Monday's meeting will be with Mrs. Hyde, Floral street.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester will hold its next meeting Monday afternoon in the town hall, when Huger Elliott will give a lecture on "The Reasonable Point of View in Art Matters," which will be illustrated by stereoscopic views. Announcement is made by the club that the minstrel show given by the dramatic class recently will be repeated at the town hall Jan. 24. At its last meeting children's day was observed by the club. Robert M. McLaughlin entertained the children for an hour with "The Pixies," a troupe of dancing dolls. The home economics group held a meeting on Monday in the small town hall and a lecture on marketing and buying beef was given by F. D. Richardson.

Gentlemen's night was observed by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club in Corinthian hall, Wednesday evening, with an entertainment and reception. Miss Ethelind Smith, soprano soloist, gave selections. Miss Ruth Garland gave several readings and Miss Mary Seiders was the accompanist of the evening. A reception followed with the president, Mrs. Edna F. Huxford, and the two vice-presidents, Mrs. Adelaide J. W. Boynton and Mrs. Elizabeth D. French, in the receiving line. A dozen of the social committee members in charge of Mrs. Abby Chase Watson were the ushers. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Emma E. Norris. Beautiful decorations were arranged by Mrs. Bessie Butts of the decorating committee.

Old and New Club of Malden had as speaker at its initial meeting after the holidays, Prof. William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who gave an illustrated lecture on "Bruno, the Bear That Was Brought Up as a Child." The lecture also gave views of the lumber industry in the state of Maine. The afternoon was in charge of the lecture committee, Mrs. Mary E. Page, chairman.

New Century Club of Malden will re-assemble after the holidays next Monday afternoon when the civics committee of the Consumers' League of the club will have as speaker Philip Davis, director of the Civic Service House of Boston, who will speak upon "The Civic Responsibility of the Consumer." Miss Viva F. Richardson will provide the musical program. At this meeting a new clerk for the club will be elected to succeed Mrs. H. R. Brunton, resigned. The study class in English literature was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. C. J. Titus of 61 Church street, when works of Dickens were discussed.

Melrose Woman's Club will have as speaker at its meeting next Thursday afternoon, John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers, whose subject is "What Can Women's Organizations Do to Uplift the Conditions of Wage Workers?" The afternoon will be in charge of the department of history and economics, Mrs. Hattie A. Gray, chairman.

World Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday evening by Mrs. F. L. Cleveland, when a travel talk on Italy was given by the hostess and many views of the country were shown.

Fathers and Mothers' Club members were entertained at a New Year's tea and reception at the residence of Mrs. Edith Garcelon Dennis, 18 George street, Medford, Tuesday afternoon when a considerable sum was realized for the child welfare work of the club.

Whatsoever Club of Malden was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. George E. Hanscom, 111 Walnut street. A musical program was enjoyed and a collation served.

Everett Woman's Club is planning to hold its annual banquet the evening of Feb. 11. Mrs. M. R. Lunt was the speaker

at the meeting Wednesday afternoon, giving an address on "The Three R's in the Present Day School System." Club refreshments followed.

Good Cheer Club of Medford was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary Wilkins, High street, when the annual election of officers was held. Mrs. Henry Kakas was elected president, Mrs. Eva Wellman, vice-president, Miss Mildred Collins, secretary and Miss Marjorie Browne, treasurer. A collation followed. Next Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Henry Smith of High street will be hostess.

On Monday afternoon, in Unitarian hall, the Daughters of Maine of Somerville held their annual reception and guest day. Mrs. Florence T. Perkins, president of the state federation, was guest of honor. After the reception Mrs. Lena Wellington of Winchester, treasurer of the state federation, gave a talk on federation work and the important place it holds in the country. She said that at Washington important questions pertaining to child welfare, reforms and many other subjects were not given consideration without first knowing if they were endorsed by the federation. Mrs. Dr. Bolan, president of the Charity Club of Boston, also gave a talk on the foundation of the Charity Club and its work. After this the dramatic committee, Mrs. Eva R. McFarland chairman, presented Otto C. Selzer of Ohio, who gave a recital of "Disraeli." Madame Calvert was the soloist of the afternoon. Her accompanist was Madame Freida Gertard. Refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Hattie R. Holbrook chairman.

Somerville Teachers Club will observe its guest night Tuesday in the high school hall, with a reception. Seumas MacManus will be the speaker of the evening.

The Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R., of Somerville will observe its "gentlemen's" night Jan. 18 at the home of the regent, Mrs. George H. Carlton, 37 Benton road.

The regular meeting of the Coenonia Club of Somerville will be held at the Fitzwarden bungalow, Kenneson road, Winter Hill, on Jan. 17. A stereoscopic lecture on New Zealand by William H. Bain, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be the feature of the afternoon.

At the meeting of the Forthian Club of Somerville, last Saturday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Evelyn M. Dresser, presided. The afternoon was in charge of the music committee. The Apollo quartet entertained with a varied musical program, assisted by Miss Alberta Florence, violinist. On Jan. 15 the club will observe its "gentlemen's night" with a banquet and reception in Anthoine hall, Highland avenue.

Last Tuesday evening the members of the Old Powder House Club of Somerville and their friends filled Unitarian hall to hear Leland T. Powers in the three-act dramatic recital, "Lord Chumley," by Belasco, and De Mille. The president, Miss Ella A. Raymond, presided. The evening was in charge of the entertainment committee, Miss Bessie McFarland, chairman. Next Tuesday in Maynard hall, Y. M. C. A., Dr. Maude M. Carvill will lecture. The next regular meeting on Jan. 20 will be "presidents' day," when guests will be admitted. The Meistersingers will entertain.

Herbert S. Weaver will speak on "Home Economics in the School" at the next meeting of the Rosindale Community Club, to be held under the auspices of the home economics department in Fraternity hall on Jan. 16.

Dr. E. S. Bancroft gave a talk on "Some Relations Between Parents and Children" at the last meeting of the Wellesley Union of the Congregational church, Dec. 30. His most emphatic point was that parents should keep the confidence and love of children through patience, watchful interest and faith in them. On Tuesday Miss Edith George will speak before the club, the meeting to be in charge of the home department. The hostesses are Mrs. C. Clinton Fuller and Mrs. Frank Perry. On Wednesday evening the club will hold its fourth social event of the season in the form of an illustrated lecture by W. H. Blood, "A motor Trip Through the British Isles."

Miss Harriet C. Gould will be the speaker at the open meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, to be held Tuesday in Highland Club hall. This meeting is under the auspices of the education department.

A "Home Day," with Mrs. Flora Ames Anderson as chairman, is the program for the next meeting of the Riverside Club of Saugus, to be held Tuesday in the parlors of the East Saugus Methodist church. Mrs. Ella B. Hitchings will act as hostess.

"Modern Paintings with Special Reference to the Futurists, Cubists, etc.," is the subject of Edmund Von Mach, at the next meeting of the Lynn Woman's Club, Tuesday.

At the business meeting of the New England Women's Press Association last Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Somerset, Mrs. Edith M. Blanchard of Brockton, Miss Ethel Crowninshield of Boston and Mrs. Rosalie F. A. Williams of East Douglas were admitted to membership. Following the regular business, the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, introduced Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, who spoke on "The Ethics of Eating." This is the fourth



MRS. INA F. CUTTER
First president of Lexington Ladies Auxiliary No. 11

in a series of talks by members at the business meetings inaugurated this season, and brought out a large attendance. At the February meeting Dr. Grace E. Cross of South Boston will address the club. The chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, announced the program of "An Evening with MacDowell," which is to be given under the auspices of the club Tuesday evening at the Buena Vista, 103 Hemenway street, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Myers. Mrs. Minnie L. White of Peterborough, N. H., an officer of the club, also assistant secretary to Mrs. MacDowell and press agent of the memorial association's musical festivals, will speak on "MacDowell the Man," and "The MacDowell Memorial Association." Vocal compositions will be rendered by Miss Edith F. Castle, Mrs. Jeannette Bailey Whittaker, Mrs. Winton J. Baltzell, Miss M. Kathryn Myers, with Mrs. Greta Antis, Miss Charlotte Starbuck, W. J. Baltzell, Miss Freda Hyde as accompanists. Oscar Nadeau, head of the College of Applied Harmony, will play "New England Idylls." A reception by the president, Mrs. Lord, and Mr. and Mrs. Myers, will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, assisted by Mrs. Maude Gordon Roby, Mrs. Alida Donnell White, Miss Agnes Genevieve Golden and Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild.

Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., Mrs. Martha E. Austin regent, held its January meeting at the D. R. headquarters in the Westminster on Monday evening. It was "Dorchester night," with Miss Carrie Belle Williams and Miss Alice M. Harlow as hostesses. The speaker of the evening, the Rev. G. Wolcott Brooks, gave an account of a recent trip abroad, having visited Old Dorchester, Plymouth, St. Botolph and other historic nooks and corners of England associated with the Pilgrims. His quaint humor and witty anecdotes were appreciated by the large number of members and friends present. Miss Rebecca Anslow read "The Quest of the Ribband," and responded to an encore with a dialect sketch. The state regent, Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, and Mrs. Mary A. Chapman brought New Year's greetings, after which Mrs. J. Bradford Harlow, assisted by Miss Grace Tufts and Miss Mildred Devens, served a chafing-dish supper.

A musical is the program for the next meeting of the Lynn Outlook Club, to be held Monday in the Lynn Woman's Club house. The entertainers are Karel Havlicek, violinist; Leon Van Vliet, cellist; J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist, and Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto.

Miss Roselth Knapp will give original monologues before the regular meeting of the Lynn Atlanta Club, in the Lynn Woman's Club house, Jan. 13.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop will hold its next meeting Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Della G. Howe, Summit avenue. Mrs. Howe will tell of her extensive trip through the West last year.

A Dickens party for members only will be held at the Business Women's Club, State House park, this evening, when Mr. Pickwick will receive from 8 to 11 p. m. The committee in charge of the festivities is composed of Mrs. Eleanor H. Woods and the Misses Anne E. Chippendale, Alice M. Moody, Louise M. Webb, Nancy Ruth Albright, and Eleanor Manning.

The Women's Civic League of Winthrop held its regular monthly meeting in library hall. Mrs. Anna C. Tillingshaast of Beverly spoke of the merits of a curfew law, and on woman's work in the social and industrial life of the state. In the business meeting, a committee was formed to request the selectmen of Winthrop to provide better cells in the police station. A committee was formed to urge all women to register in order to be eligible to vote on the school question in March.

A regular meeting of the Swampscott Woman's Club was held on Monday afternoon in the town hall. The president, Mrs. Alice N. Townsend, made several announcements in regard to the classes of the club. Both the book review and current events classes were enjoying the season's work. Arrangements are at present being made for a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the civics committee. Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, hostess. Miss Maud

Scheerer, dramatic reader, of Boston read Bernard Shaw's "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion." The club entertained the executive boards of 14 different clubs from Lynn and nearby towns.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house will deliver nine opera talks during the coming week, assisted by Floyd M. Baxter, at the piano. The dates and places are as follows: "Die Meistersinger" will be given Monday afternoon in Lowell before the Middlesex Women's Club; Tuesday morning before the women of Dedham, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin; and Tuesday evening before the Watertown Women's Club. "Tales of Hoffman" will be given Wednesday afternoon before the Bright-helmstone Club of Allston; and, with "The Secret of Suzanne," Thursday evening before the Y. M. C. A. in Bates hall. "Hansel and Gretel" together with the "Secret of Suzanne" will be given Tuesday afternoon before the Heptorean and Somerville Women's Clubs, in Somerville. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given Friday afternoon before the Waltham Woman's Club. "Monna Vanna" will be given Thursday afternoon before the Newton Center Woman's Club. "Louise" will be given in Concord, N. H., Saturday afternoon, before the Concord Music Club.

The Lynn 1884 Club will have guest night on Thursday in the Lynn Woman's Club house. The entertainers will be Mrs. Mabel Athalane Hardy, reader; Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, contralto, and George M. Galski, pianist. The hostesses of the evening are Mrs. Laura L. Sprague and Mrs. Josephine G. Felton.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday morning. Current events were given by Mrs. W. A. Gray. The second hour Havrah W. L. Hubbard entertained with an opera talk on "The Jewels of the Madonna." The musical interpretations were given by Floyd M. Baxter. Next Wednesday morning current events will be given by Mrs. F. H. Tyler, and Judge Harvey H. Baker will lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency."

Mrs. Katherine A. Gallagher will speak on "Factory Inspection in Massachusetts" at the next meeting of the Boston Business League, to be held at 385 Boylston street, the evening of Jan. 18. Miss Sarah E. Gleason, Miss Anna Johnson and Miss Helen K. Timpson have charge of the collation. A business meeting will be held in the afternoon.

C. Howard Walker will speak at the meeting of the Mineral Art League to be held at the Hotel Oxford Jan. 17 on "Art in Trade." A social hour will follow the program.

Wollaston Woman's Club held a meeting at the Wollaston school hall last Tuesday evening. A lecture was given by Dr. Woods Hutchinson on "Man's Life, His Work or His Play." The platform was prettily decorated with pinks and ferns. A musical was given by Charles Everett, baritone, and Miss Ruth L. Hardy, accompanist.

Mrs. Ina F. Cutter of 5 Hancock avenue, Lexington, past president of the Massachusetts Association, Sons of Veterans Auxiliaries, is the first president of ladies auxiliary No. 11, which was instituted in Grand Army hall, Lexington, last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Cutter is also a past president of the auxiliary to the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, at Arlington. The new auxiliary, which is connected with the Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson camp 105, Sons of Veterans, of Lexington, was organized with a membership of 32 Lexington women. Miss Margaret L. Carney of Melrose, past division president and national treasurer, installed the new officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Ina F. Cutter; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Tyler; trustees, Mrs. Lucia Howard, Mrs. Clara Glenn and Mrs. Josie Moulton; chaplain, Mrs. Esther Burnham; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Cora Tyle; guide, Mrs. Mabel Jenkins; secretary, to be appointed; treasurer, Miss Laura Woodworth; assistant guide, Miss Bernice Glenn; inside guard, Mrs. Edith Whiting; outside guard, Mrs. Gertrude McFarland; press correspondent, Miss Anna Haynes; color bearers, Miss Sylvia Howard and Miss Lucy Whiting, and judge advocate, Albert H. Burnham.

On Jan. 17 the Boston Wellesley College Club was held in the photograph room of the Brookline public library, Tuesday evening. Reports were read by the treasurer, the committee on club pins, the committee on walks, each concerning its own work. Miss Hale offered her services on alternate Saturday afternoons, when there is no scheduled walk for the club, to take groups of beginners in bird study for walks. Notice of these extra walks will be posted on the bird club bulletin in the library. The officers elected were as follows: President, Edward W. Baker; vice-president, Charles B. Floyd; secretary, Miss A. E. Chevalier; treasurer, Dr. George

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W. Kaan, Board of directors for two years: Miss Pamela S. Adams, Miss Clara D. Campbell, Miss Edith McL. Hale, Horace Taylor, Miss Helen J. Wright, and Miss Annie B. Winchester. Mrs. Ernest B. Dane was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Sarah H. Blanchard.

At the first January meeting of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield the department of sociology presented Dr. A. A. Berle of Tufts College in a lecture on "The New World." The music of the afternoon was given by Willard Flint of

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(Continued on page nine)

State Ownership Is Again Proposed

Two Bills Aiming to Take Responsibility for Roads and Bridges From Counties and Cities Offered in Legislature

OTHER MEASURES

Massachusetts' legislators are going to take up again this year the problem of further transferring to the state the cost of maintaining roads and bridges, the expense of which is now borne by the counties or individual cities.

Two bills to this effect have already been filed. One by Senator Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford provides for the maintenance of a bridge at New Bedford; the other, filed by Representative Alfred E. McCleary of Maynard, provides for placing county roads and bridges under the jurisdiction of this commission.

Two years ago the Legislature set a precedent when it passed acts allowing such a transfer in the case of two bridges. Since then, other communities have sought to be relieved of the cost of keeping some of their bridges and roads in repair and the filing of the present bills indicates the growth of the movement.

Other additional bills filed follow: By Representative Michael H. Cotter of Lynn, a bill to make Saturdays half-holidays for all municipal employees in the commonwealth.

Another bill by Representative Cotter to provide that the harbor and land commissioners shall include Lynn harbor by dredging a channel 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep at mean low water, beginning at a point in the Saugus river near bell buoy No. 2, where the present depth is 18 feet at mean low water, and extending to the bridge of the Boston & Maine railroad, crossing said bridge.

Another bill relative to dredging Lynn harbor is on petition of Michael S. Keenan. This provides that the harbor and land commissioners dredge a channel in Lynn harbor 300 feet wide and eight feet deep at mean low water from the mouth of the Saugus river.

Representative Leo M. Harlow of Easton, on petition of B. L. Makepeace and others, has filed a bill seeking to relieve the commonwealth and its municipalities of the cost of the abolition of railroad grade crossings.

Another bill by Representative William N. Cronin of Boston requires that telephone companies shall equip all instruments, charges for the use of which are made by measure, with registers, showing the number of calls.

An amendment to section 1 of chapter 398 of the acts of 1910 is proposed by Representative George P. Webster of Roxford. The section, if amended, would read as follows:

"Every town in the commonwealth with a valuation of \$1,750,000 or less which appropriates and expends money, with the approval of the state forester, for apparatus to be used in preventing or extinguishing forest fires, shall be entitled, upon the recommendation of the state forester, approved by the Governor, to receive from the treasury of the commonwealth a sum equal to one-half of the said expenditure, but no town shall receive more than \$250."

Representative Alfred Davenport of Malden has filed the following bill with the clerk of the House:

"The privilege of the floor of the

Senate or of the House of Representatives shall not be granted, nor shall a seat in the reporter's gallery be assigned to a reporter of a newspaper who is in any sense an officer, agent or employee of any public service corporation, or any person or corporation having business before the General Court or who receives any compensation from any such person or corporation."

Representative George J. Wall of Boston has filed a bill providing that for the nomination of a mayor or member of

the city council of Boston only 1000 signatures shall be required.

A bill to place officers, attendants and employees of state institutions for the care of the insane under the civil service system has been filed for introduction in the Senate by Senator Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro.

Charles S. Baxter petitions that the salary of the clerk of the superior court for civil business in Suffolk shall be increased to \$7500 a year, and Senator Williams will introduce this bill.

TECHNOLOGY AND HARVARD MERGE IN ENGINEERING

Educational Institutions Decide on Cooperation Plan Centering Instruction in Applied Work in New Plant of Institute

CONSERVATION GAINED

Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have adopted a plan combining the educational forces of the two institutions in which each one will supplement the work of the other in the applied sciences. Formal authorization of the merger of funds, instructors and equipment for education of this type was made by a coincident vote by the overseers of the university and the corporation of the institute Friday night.

Since the work is to be done within the new Technology in Cambridge, the full accomplishment of the cooperation must wait a couple of years till the structures are finished. It is understood, however, that temporary arrangements will be made securing some benefits of the agreement without so much delay. The university and the institute are to remain absolutely unaffected in name, organization and title to and rights over property or in any other way not specifically mentioned in the agreement. Each is to retain complete control of its own financial resources. Each is to be free to lay down such regulations as it likes with regard to the courses leading to its own degrees.

The cooperation is definitely limited to engineering, mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary and mining, all of which involve great expense in the maintenance of extensive and costly laboratories.

The interests of efficiency and convenience, the concentration of effort and the elimination of waste and lost motion are noted in the agreement as the basis of action.

The enlarged faculty will have a double duty. Under regulations from the institute it will lay down engineering courses that lead to the degrees of the institute, and under regulations from the university will lay down comparable courses that lead to the degrees of the university. Unless the regulations of the two corporations are different, the course leading to both degrees will be identical.

Harvard students now taking the courses in science will not be affected by increase in the price of tuition, but those entering the courses hereafter will be required to pay a fee of \$250 which has been agreed upon. Heretofore a student of applied sciences at Harvard has paid \$150 for tuition.

ACTOR FOLK SEE "HAMLET" PLAYED

NEW YORK—A professional matinee of "Hamlet" was given Friday by Forbes Robertson at the Manhattan Opera House in response to a request signed by the leading actors and actresses in New York; more than 3000 attended the performance.

It proved to be one of the most representative affairs of its kind ever known here. Scenes of enthusiasm prevailed. Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott were repeatedly recalled and the former was compelled to make a speech.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eight)

Wakefield. Hostesses of the afternoon were Miss Isabel G. Flint, Mrs. Minnie F. Ridlon, Mrs. Stella B. Dutton, Mrs. Rose N. Whitten, Mrs. Edith M. Bouve, Mrs. Lillian L. Flint, Mrs. Eva G. Clark and Miss Ada M. Phipps. At the next meeting, Jan. 16, "Purity and Sanitation of Our Foods from Field to Kitchen" will be the subject of a domestic science talk by Mrs. Jeanette Tyler. Mrs. Laura Tolman, cellist, will play and the social committee will offer entertainment and refreshments after the lecture.

Lynn North Shore Club is the first of the federated clubs of Lynn to hold gentlemen's night this year and the other clubs will follow with their guest nights in succession. The program on Tuesday consisted of a lecture, "Blessed Be Humor," by J. L. Harbough, given by request, for the second time before this club and for the one hundred and fortieth time before any club. Miss Katherine Ricker was soprano soloist and concluded the entertainment, which was followed by the annual banquet. The auditorium and banquet hall of the clubhouse have been decorated at the expense of the federation, with palms, laurel, evergreen trees and white azaleas and these decorations will not be removed until each one of the clubs has had its annual guest night.

The next club to hold guest night will be the 1884 Club, on Jan. 13, when Mrs. Mabel Athlone Hardy will be the reader; Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, contralto, and George M. Galski, pianist.

Mrs. Lucy Sanborn was in charge of the program at the last meeting of the Nahant Woman's Club, Tuesday, when "Ireland" was the topic. Papers were read by Mrs. George Toland, who gave the general aspects of the country with special reference to Dublin, Cork and Belfast; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, who described the scenery, castles and the Giant's Causeway, and Mrs. Isabel Sta-

CONCORD BOARD OF TRADE SHOWS GAIN OF 75 NAMES

CONCORD, N. H.—The Concord Board of Trade held its annual dinner recently with practically all members present. During the past two months 75 new members have joined the board.

George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was the only speaker of the evening. President Frank Cressy presided and the secretary, James O. Lyford, introduced Mr. Smith.

It was pointed out by Mr. Smith that individual interest is essential to a board of trade's activities; that committees are not ornamental but appointed for service, and that something more than the mere payment of dues is necessary to make the organization an effective force. Attendance at all regular and special meetings is essential if members are to keep in touch with the possibilities of the board. Every city must study its own opportunities and strive to bring them to public attention.

What a board of trade can do in the way of advertising depends wholly upon the funds that are placed at its disposal and if the board is able to point the way there is generally little difficulty in securing the means.

DEDHAM OPENS EVENING SCHOOL

DEDHAM, Mass.—A free evening school has been opened at the Ames school building on Washington street, and hereafter sessions will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Nearly 100 pupils, largely Italians desirous of learning the English language, have registered. Many residents of the town are interested in this school and are aiding it financially.

MRS. BARRETT TO SPEAK

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of the Florence Crittenton Home of Compassion will speak at the first Sunday afternoon social hour tomorrow at 383 Boylston street on the benefit of woman suffrage to girls.

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Club in the home of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street, Concord. He spoke on "The Life of Child and Supervised Play." In the afternoon Monday the monthly meeting of the executive board was held in the residence of Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett at 15 Sudbury street, at which time routine business was transacted. Club meetings will be resumed Monday afternoon.

"New Internationalism" will be the subject of the lecture given by Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea at the meeting of the West Concord Woman's Club in T. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, next Friday afternoon.

Ladies of the Sudbury Woman's Club held their eighth meeting of the year last Wednesday in that town, when Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett entertained with a reading of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." William Cabot is to give a stereopticon lecture on "Labrador" before the club on Jan. 22.

Miss Alice H. Grady, financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League of Boston, is to be guest of the Maynard Woman's Club, Tuesday, in Masonic hall, Maynard. She will speak on "Savings Bank Insurance and Old Age Pensions." Harry Fowler will be the soloist. Mrs. A. L. Morse and Mrs. Orin S. Fowler represented the club, Thursday, at a reception of the Daughters of Massachusetts, given at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston.

The Browning Club of Concord opened its new year last Tuesday morning in the home of Mrs. Richard F. Wood at 57 Main street, Concord.

Ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club and their invited guests last Tuesday evening had "guest night" in the Lexington town hall. Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller gave a concert, and dressed in early Victorian costume, sang English, Scottish and Irish folk songs, accompanied on the Irish harp by Miss Cynthia Fuller. The program was in charge of Mrs. Fowle, chairman; Miss Helen B. Fay, Mrs. Hugh D. McLellan, Mrs. George L. Gilmore and Mrs. Edward P. Merriam.

"Pepys' Diary" was the subject of the last meeting of the Tourist Club of Lexington, which met in that town Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. George Walter Spaulding on Grant street. Mrs. Edwin F. Fobes was in charge and spent the afternoon in reading from the diary. At the meeting Monday at Mrs. Fobes' residence on Chandler street, the same book again will be taken up.

Worcester Woman's Club music department will meet on Jan. 14. Refreshments will be served. Mendelssohn trio will be heard in solo and ensemble work. Misses of Miss Mary Brooks violinist, Miss Edythe L. Stetson, pianist, and Dr. A. J. Harpin, bass.

Mattapanock Woman's Club of South Boston held the first meeting of the new year at the Unitarian church, Broadway, last Saturday. The chairman of the arts and literature committee, Mrs. Henry J. D. Small, being unable to attend, the afternoon was in charge of Mrs. R. Ritchie. The opera talk on "Monna Vanna" was given by Havrah Hubbard of the Boston Opera House illustrated by music from the opera by Mr. Baxter on the piano.

On Tuesday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association was held at the home of Mrs. Reginald C. Heath, Heath hill, Brookline. The spacious drawing room was filled with those who had gathered to hear Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott. She made an address on "Woman in Politics." Mrs. Charles Chandler Blake, chairman of the Brookline Woman Suffrage party, spoke of the growth of that organization and asked for volunteer helpers in connection with the canvassing work being done in Brookline.

Members of the Lexington Old Belfry Club gave their annual children's entertainment to about 100 young folks on Saturday afternoon. Pitt Parker, cartoonist and clay modeler, entertained the children. There was an assembly, with music by Mrs. John F. Turner at the piano. Monday evening, Charles Everett Beane is to appear before the Old Bel-

fry Club, and in an illustrated lecture, will tell of a "Personally Conducted Fishing and Hunting Party Through New England."

The second in the series of five current events meetings is to be held by the Arlington Heights Study Club Tuesday afternoon, in the home of Mrs. George A. Clark at 34 Cliff street, Arlington Heights. Besides a talk on "Prison Reform," the question of "Juvenile Courts" will be discussed.

The January meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Prescott on Monument street, Concord. The speaker is Mrs. Nellie C. Hubbard of Fitchburg, who will read a paper on "Old-Fashioned Gardens." She will illustrate it with water color sketches. Following the literary hour, refreshments are to be served by Mrs. Prescott and Mrs. James B. Wood, the hostesses.

Contrary to previous announcements that the regular meetings of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington would be resumed on Tuesday afternoon of this week in the home of Mrs. Arthur Northrup on Wachusett avenue, Arlington Heights, Mrs. Ernest Southwick, secretary, announced Wednesday afternoon that the regular fortnightly meeting of the club will be held next Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Rodney T. Hardy at 38 Gray street, Arlington.

The monthly business meeting of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club took place Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Benjamin Thomas at 65 Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights. Following the business session, a social hour was enjoyed, when refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Thomas. Next week the club meets with Mrs. Arlington White on Park avenue.

Ladies of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington, Thursday evening, held their January business meeting and social in the home of Miss Lena McDonald on Massachusetts avenue, East Lexington. The study program for the coming month was outlined, and during the social time that followed, games, singing and music were enjoyed by the members. Miss Lena McDonald, assisted by several of the ladies, served refreshments during the evening. After nearly a month the regular weekly study sessions of the club are to be resumed next Thursday evening in the reading room of the Cary branch library.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the regular monthly meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington was postponed from Monday afternoon of this week to the same day next week, when the ladies are to be entertained by Miss Katherine Whitman at her residence in the home of Augustus F. Scott on Waltham street, Lexington. Selected readings will be given.

The class in current events, which is conducted annually in connection with the Arlington Woman's Club, opened its season Wednesday morning in the home of Mrs. E. H. Colman on Pleasant street, Arlington. Mrs. True Worthy White of Arlington Heights is again the leader of the class. Mrs. Walter G. Ball and Miss Ethel L. Wellington of the civic committee are assisting Mrs. White. The dramatic committee of the club met in the home of the chairman, Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, at 15 Jason street, Wednesday for the purpose of assigning parts in W. S. Gilbert's comedy, entitled "Engaged," which the club will give as its annual dramatic production in the Robbins Memorial town hall on March 27. Another meeting will be held soon to complete assignments. Under the direction of the art committee, Joseph Lindon Smith will tell of "Funny Experiences in Japan and Turkey, including trip to Ankorwat" at the meeting Thursday afternoon in Associates hall, Arlington.

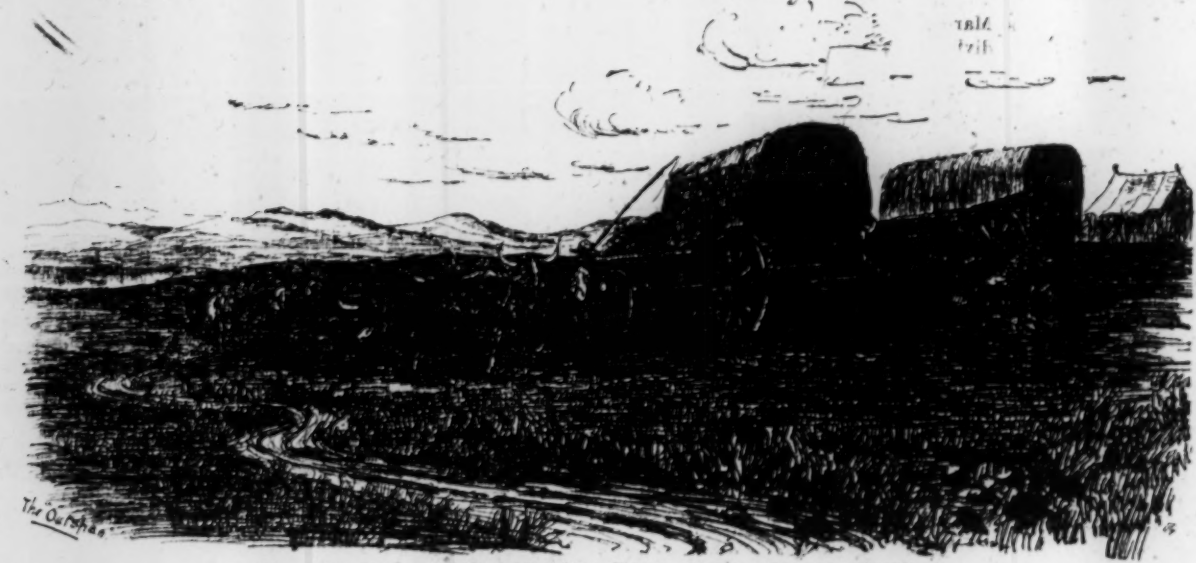
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SOUTH AFRICA PAINTINGS IMPRESS



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Struben)

From the oil painting, "The Outspan," by Miss Edith Struben, prominent in exhibition

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under the title of "Sunshine and Shadow in South Africa," Miss Edith Struben is showing a collection of her pictures at the Baillie Gallery, Brook street. Considered apart from the wonderful description they give of the land which she depicts, these pictures are of extraordinary decorative value. The gray walled room wherein they are exhibited is highly decorated with a single line of drawings in color.

The velvet, with its glorious russet browns, its long, low distances and rising kopjes, its dreamy little mountains and stretches upon stretches of long, low lying country dark against a glowing sunset sky, or under the blaze of the rose light of an African afterglow when the mists, blue and purple, mingle with every shade of pink and salmon and rose, and draw wisps of color through the air, lends itself to decoration.

With an imagination and a brush as free and as poetic as her own wild country, Miss Struben has wandered far and

wide and painted, painted, painted everywhere. Her knowledge of South Africa has been gained evidently at first hand. The artist has trekked across the veldt with the long, low yokes of oxen, has watched the outspan in the evening and sat over the camp fire while the crimson and gold of the sunset faded out of the sky and the diamond gleam of the stars shone through the clear blue sky of the African night, and withal has imbued the very spirit of the silent veldt.

South Africa is a fascinating country, but the secret of its beauty is not revealed all in a minute. Never does it make so instant a conquest as the Swiss mountains and valleys, the fjords of Norway, or the heather clad hills of Scotland or Wales. Its beauties have to be won over. They dawn on the traveler slowly, gradually; they reveal themselves with reserve, but are never lost again, never forgotten. Miss Struben succeeds in giving in her bold and challenging style the true sentiment of the country. She delights in broad sweeps of light and shade, and great patches of pure color,

and paints with good effect the sun lighted walls of the beautiful old colonial houses, with their high gabled roofs and stately entrances, where the luxuriant green of the trees throws them into strongest contrast.

Her work is of the cleanest kind, extremely joyous and frank, and unaffected, and powerful as well. The exhibition at the Baillie gallery consists mainly of water color drawings but the largest, and one of the finest, is an oil painting, "The Outspan," a big canvas which occupies the center of a wall. The camp fires are being lighted and the oxen driven off to find pasture and repose. A sense of deep peace is over all. The sun has sunk behind the distant line of hills and the veldt is tingling with the golden glory of a wonderful afterglow. In this, as in the other oil paintings, Miss Struben has indulged in a more subtle handling of her medium; nevertheless, her greatest charm is to be found in her amazing freedom, her strong sense of decoration and her essential honesty. These qualities are seen to best advantage in the water colors.

Instead of devoting the afternoon to history, the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield changed Tuesday afternoon's program and members contributed short stories. Mrs. Stillman A. Greenleaf of Jordan opened her home for the meeting. Mrs. A. G. Bouve of Summit avenue, will be the hostess next Tuesday.

Mrs. Arthur G. Walton extended the hospitality of her Lakeside residence to the Book and Thimble Club of Wakefield on Monday afternoon of this week. After a brief summary of the Mexican situation by the current events committee, with Mrs. Bartlett Walton leading, the club devoted the remainder of the afternoon to the study of the opera and Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy reviewed "Aida." Ten selections from that opera were played on Mrs. Walton's victrola. A guest of the afternoon was a former member of the club, Mrs. Clara Frederick Merrill, now of Ohio. Mrs. Charles H. Learoyd of West Chestnut street will be the hostess next Monday.

Miss Beatrice Herford was the entertainer at the annual guest night of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club Wednesday in Maugus hall. Among Miss Herford's original monologues of the evening were "The Cook," "A Visit to the Intelligence Office," "An English Woman's Visit to the United States" and "The Lady Book Agent."

Mrs. George W. Rickards of Pearl street entertained the Monday Club of Wakefield this week. Mrs. Elbridge C. Merrill discussed the currency bill under the topic of current events and Miss Bertha Taylor read "The Dog of Flanders," by Ouida. Miss Taylor will entertain the club next week.

Interest of members of the Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield in the work now being carried on in behalf of a Boston charitable institution was manifested on Thursday evening, when there was an unusually large number out to hear G. Loring Briggs of Boston speak

on the work of the institution. Mrs. Christina Crosby Whiton of Oak avenue, Greenwood, was the hostess, and she was assisted by Miss Esther Johnson, Mrs. Bertha M. Lockhart, Miss May Marshall and Miss Ruth Abbott during the social part of the meeting. The next meeting will be the annual guest night, to be held in Flanley hall on the evening of Jan. 29. Miss Beatrice Herford, reader, will entertain and a musical program is being arranged.

Brookline Morning Club will have presidents' day on Wednesday, when the club will entertain from 30 to 40 presidents of suburban clubs belonging to the state federation.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

One of the most successful evenings in the history of the Wellesley Pierian Club was held at Dana hall Tuesday.

About 175 persons were present, including some Dana hall students and instructors. The program included an organ and two piano duets with Miss May Kingsbury at the organ and Mrs. Harry W. Haley at the piano; a soprano solo, from "The Persian Garden," by Mrs. Frederick E. Garland; Hollins' "Spring Song," an organ solo by Miss Kingsbury; two of Kuden's songs by the contralto, Miss Margery Waide, and two numbers by the quartet, Mrs. Garland, Miss Waide, Mrs. Simmons, tenor, and Dr. Haley, bass. After the program an informal hour was enjoyed. The next meeting will be on Feb. 4 in the Congregational church.

The musical planned for Thursday morning by the Lexington Music Club at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Davis on Hancock street has been postponed till next week Thursday.

The January meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be held Thursday in the Brookline home of Mrs. Boardman Hall at 1870 Beacon street, with the regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, in the chair.

Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley will read a paper, and an address is to be given by Mrs. Chester M. McGoun, president of the American Institute at Springfield. Lillian G. Perry has been appointed chairman by the Lexington chapter of the commission for patriotic education. D. A. R.

A special meeting was held Wednesday afternoon by the Concord Musical Club in the home of the president, Mrs. Henry F. Smith, Jr., at Concord, when John P. Marshall of Boston, organist for the Boston Symphony orchestra and a lecturer at Boston University, gave the first of two lectures, taking for his subject "The Romantic School."

"Guest evening" will be observed by the Littleton Woman's Club in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church Monday evening. Besides a program of instrumental and vocal music and speaking, refreshments are to be served under the direction of Mrs. Alice H. Smith.

At the seventh entertainment of the West Acton Woman's Club Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Baptist church in West Acton, the Rev. Frederic F. Gould will speak on "Galsworthy's Plays—The Drama of Humanity and Reason."

Wilmot R. Jones of Concord gave a talk last Monday evening at the meeting of the modern educational class of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's

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First Overflow Showing of Pictures 'Accepted But Not Hung' for Want of Room to Be Opened Nearby by Artists' Act

APPROVAL GIVEN MOVE

NEW YORK—Almost within a week the idea of an overflow exhibition of the National Academy of Design has taken shape, the authors of the works of art "accepted but not hung" have been located and notified, their pictures and sculptures gathered in, a convenient place of exhibition provided, decorated and lighted, announcements sent out and catalogs printed. Tonight the exhibition comes into existence and with it the unprecedented event of an academy exhibition, one half on Fifty-Seventh street in its accustomed place and the other half on Forty-Sixth street in the top of the Schneider-Anderson building at number 16, west.

This exhibition represents the enterprise of the artists themselves and, while encouraged by the governing body of the academy, is in no wise under its control or auspices. It is the outcome of the fact that there exists in the city of New York no adequate gallery building for the exhibition of the extensive output of its own artist citizens and of the United States at large, who have just about given up sending pictures

striking work. The completed design modelled in clay shows the distinguished son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce and the college mate of Hawthorne, S. S. Prentiss and Longfellow as youthful and vigorous. He appears rather as the advocate at the bar, gallant and persuasive, than as the fourteenth President of the United States. Another of Lukeman's works is the monument to the women of the Confederacy, to be unveiled by President Wilson in May at Raleigh, N. C. The work is to stand on the grounds of the Capitol and is the gift to the state of Col. Ashley Horne of Clayton, N. C. Colonel Horne was one of six brothers, soldiers in General Lee's army. The group shows a grandmother and grandson, both strong types, the boy with his father's sword, the woman turning the leaves of a book representing the traditions of the South in which she is instructing her descendant. It is an impressive work, strong in the fidelity of its figures to their types, and powerful, too, in its pathos due to the absence from the family group of the father, who is represented only by his sword.

The first adequate paintings of the Panama canal are at last being shown. They are by Jonas Lie and have been exhibited for a fortnight at Knoedler's, attracting interested crowds. Janus Lie is equipped technically for work of this character, and he has in addition an imagination capable of grasping its artistic possibilities and the picture-maker's instinct in presenting what he has seen. These Panama canal pictures of Lie's with their great plumes of smoke rising between the walls of cleft mountains,



(Photo by De W. C. Ward, New York)

Group by Lukeman for monument to Confederate women

in Paris at the groups and figures which are to ornament further the beautiful building of Carver and Hastings, and the Potter lions still keep dignified guard in front.

George Bellows, the only painter who is able to bridge over the gap between the old and the new in painting, is shortly to have a "one-man" exhibition. It is interesting to note that Lafcadio

WATER COLOR CLUB OPENS SHOW OF VARIED INTEREST

Good attendance has marked the opening days of the twenty-seventh annual exhibit of the Water Color Club, now on at the gallery of the Boston Art Club, where it will continue until Jan. 19. Cards of admission may be had free of members.

A central place in the main hall is occupied by a memorial exhibit of works by Mrs. Marcia Oakes Woodbury. In the dainty little sketch, "Pierrot," the artist shows all her skill in modeling and delicate contrasts. This picture provides an interesting foil to the other subjects, which picture the life and character of quiet Dutch domestic scenes. C. Emile Heil shows a group of his unique little bird studies. Artists who visit the hall linger about them, declaring that even the Japanese, of whom Mr. Heil has evidently learned much, would acclaim the charming blending of the realistic and the decorative in these works.

Miss Harriet B. Newhall shows six scenes of village streets in Belgium and France. These water colors are marked with the quiet distinction and devotion to the tones of nature that characterize all this artist's work. There is a pearly quality in the tones and a vigor in the lines of figure adroitly used that makes

of the skilful charcoal drawing done by Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale lends distinction to one of the walls. This "Madonna of the Lilies" shimmers with grace and beauty, and is simple in effect in spite of the extraordinary amount of conscientious work expended.

Charles Pepper shows a group of snappy portrait studies, delightful in sense of character and joyous in color. William Schumacher shows a number of lively little café chantant studies, and Miss Margaret Patterson includes a group of her unique wood block prints, whereby she experiments most entertainingly in recomposing the harmonies of nature color.

Miss Laura Hills' miniature, "Sunshine," is an example of this noted artist's best work. There is Irish atmosphere in Sydney Burleigh's three cool sketches. Dashing bird studies by Frank R. Benson, exquisite Spanish sketches by Childe Hassam, studies for book illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green and distinguished landscapes by William Kaula are other features of a decidedly representative exhibition.

EXHIBITS FOR NEXT WEEK

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Holliday exhibition in the fore court room (continued), modern prints and etchings, second exhibition probably beginning Thursday. Curios from the Orient in the Renaissance room (continued). Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Pastels, etchings and water colors by Danti Ricci (continued until Jan. 14). Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street—Oil paintings by Thomas Allen in the big gallery, works by S. S. Brown and Oris Philbrick in the front gallery. Brooks & Reed, 49 Arlington street—Paintings by four Boston artists. Vose Gallery, 308 Boylston street—Panama pictures by Alton Skinner. Charles E. Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston street—Etchings by George Plowman. Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street—Exhibition by the Boston Water Color Club.

TITIAN PAINTING SELLS FOR \$335,000

CINCINNATI, O.—The exact price of the Titian portrait of King Philip II, which Mrs. Thomas J. Emery gave to Cincinnati, was \$335,000, it is said here. The price was stated in the invoice which accompanied the picture from England and is so listed in the records of Customs Appraiser Butterworth.

"The painting is hung in the Cincinnati Art Museum. It was first stated that Mrs. Emery paid \$400,000 for the painting, and later Sir Hugh Lane, from whom it was purchased, is reported to have said in London that he received \$350,000 for it.

FORCE VALUES BUILDINGS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Fifteen building inspectors received their instruction from County Assessor Powers recently and began valuing Ramsey county buildings, which, it is anticipated, will require about five months, says the Dispatch.



"PIERROT," BY MARCIA O. WOODBURY

these pictures, unobtrusive at first, grow strong in the imagination of the observer, and they remain clear and pleasant memories after leaving the hall.

Dodge McKnight shows six characteristic works in his best vein, the golden "Marsh and Dune" being perhaps the most interesting. George Hallowell's group, occupying the end of the small hall, have all the vigor of mass and joy of color that make his work so individual. Again he has gone to the lumber country for his powerful motifs.

Charles Herbert Woodbury shows three of his notable marines and Miss Lucy Conant has a group of her admirable studies in the Alps. A single example



"Black-cap Chickadees" by Charles Emile Heil

Lukeman Sculptures Impress and Lie Paintings of Panama Canal Are Seen as Epics of Engineering Triumph Joining Nations

VARIETY AT GALLERIES

Hearn is developing a strong following among collectors. A hundred or more Hearn items, including first editions, manuscripts, library belongings and other matters form an important part of a sale at the American art galleries, in which Hearn and Mark Twain collections are to be dispersed. A manuscript is of the story of Mimi-Nashi-Hoichi, a translation from the Japanese. The clean and even handwriting shows a respect for calligraphy which the author must have learned from the Japanese and which appears rather strange and most attractive in these days of the typewriter.

Charles A. Walker of Boston was a recent visitor at the academy to make a selection of pictures to be shown at the Boston Art Club.

Little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

SHOES OF MANY CENTURIES ARE ON EXHIBITION

Loan Collection of Ancient and Curious Footwear Is a Novel Feature Displayed at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

WIDE RANGE IN STYLES

Unclassified for exhibition but with now and then a label of description attached, a unique and interesting collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is that of old shoes gathered from many countries and representing the styles of many periods, stored away in a case of the museum workshop.

It is surprising to find such a diversity in the form and style of shoes of the different nations. From the Egyptian sandals made of palm leaves fastened by thongs of papyrus stems, the oldest known type of footwear, the collection ranges to the comparatively recent overshoe.

The ancient Greeks wore sandals much like the Egyptians. The Romans, like their neighbors, also adopted the sandals, but their love for the beautiful led them into decorating the outside. Sabots were introduced into Europe more than 1000 years ago and are now worn by European peasants.

Tiny shoes not more than three inches long, such as the Chinese ladies wear are decorated with extraordinary taste and skill. The designs in scarlet, gold and silver threads on delicate silk make a foot covering worthy of study by visitors to the museum.

Among the shoes given to the Museum by Miss Sarah M. Spooner of Philadelphia are products of Japan, Turkey, China, and India. The Chinese men's shoes are models of comfort and utility. The oldest examples in the museum belong to the Way collection of Egyptian antiquities. They are sandals of wood and leather of great age. Shoes of Japan are notable for the simplicity and delicate artistic finish as well as their odd shapes. In Japan shoes are so different for garden wear, rainy days and house wear that the casual observer would not recognize them all as Japanese workmanship.

Probably the greatest variety in materials used, style and shapes in shoes are found among those worn by the Europeans.

Wooden shoes with which the little folk of Holland play at boats have place beside those of straw, vegetable fibers, cloth, leather, or the silk and satin slippers heavily embroidered formerly treasured by the ladies of the French court.

In England, during the reign of Queen Mary, shoes with such wide toes were the style that they impeded walking and were made the subject of a proclamation that shoes with toes exceeding six inches should not be worn. Square toes lost favor in 1757 and in 1815 right and left shoes for men made an appearance, probably an old fashion revived, as Shakespeare refers to a difference in his play, King John.

Standing on slippers which his nimble haste Had fashly thrust upon contrary feet.

In a Boston paper of 1732 are some remarks relative to ladies' dress shoes of the period. "Shoe toes pointed to the heavens in imitation of the Laplanders



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with buckles harness size." The Puritans wore shoes moderately peaked.

The oldest shoes worn by an English-speaking person in America date back to 1830 and they are in a collection at Salem, Mass. Moccasins belonging to the early American Indians feature in many collections. Those in the museum are beaded in intricate patterns in which flowers, leaves, animal and signs figure profusely. Dyed feathers are also used.

The highest price quoted for men's shoes in the early days in an old newspaper of 1892 was 5s., women's shoes were 3s. 8d.

Pure rubber gum overshoes of a quality unknown in the commercial product of today, said to be the first made and bearing the date 1820, though awkward and clumsy in shape promised a durability now out of fashion.

In this state, which is the home of the largest shoe factories of the world, it is said it would be fitting that the collection of shoes which now has a good start at the Museum of Fine Arts be classified, perfected and made a feature of a complete state industrial collection and exhibition.

HONOLULU PLANS PAVING PROJECT

HONOLULU—One of the biggest paving projects of the year consists of the laying of a permanent pavement from the channel wharf to Fort street, along Allen street and Ala Moana, says the Star-Bulletin.

Various members of the harbor board pointed out the necessity of paving the entire stretch to Fort street, beginning at the channel wharf, and it was finally decided to ask the supervisors if they cannot do something toward this end.

PAINTINGS OF THE WEST ARE ON EXHIBITION

WASHINGTON—A comprehensive exhibition of pictures by men who paint the far West, comprising 25 canvases by 10 artists, opened at the Corcoran Gallery of Art recently, and will remain open until Jan. 28, according to the Herald. All the paintings are recent works.

There is found among the paintings a great variety of subjects. William Ritschel has painted the sea off the rocky coast of California with great strength and truth. Albert Groll took the Arizona desert for his subject and Lake Louise, with its high cloud-capped mountains. The Lake Louise painting won for him the George Inness gold medal at the show of the National Academy of Design last winter.

Irving Couse paints not only western scenery but the Indians with feeling and simplicity. William Wendt contributes two large paintings of snow-covered mountains, and Ben Foster pictures the sandy hills of California. Elliott Dainoff and Ballard Williams find certain classical beauty in the magnificence of their themes.

PAINTERS ELECT

Officers elected at the last annual meeting of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters for the coming year are, President, Thomas Allen, vice-president, Louis Kronberg; secretary and treasurer, William J. Bixbee. The twenty-sixth exhibition of the society will be held soon.

Peremptory Sale of Antiques AND FINE FURNITURE

By order of the Trustee, entire stock of Pemberton Sales Company of Boston and New York, comprising rare examples of period furniture and objects of art, about 200 mirrors and a large stock of solid mahogany, hand-made reproductions, now on sale for a limited time at greatly reduced prices, residue to be sold by auction.

Hand Carved High Post Twin Bedsteads, formerly \$35.00 to \$40.00, now \$21.00 each.
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Colonial Dining Tables as low as \$45.00, made to sell for \$85.00 to \$100.00.

Proportionate price reductions in Desks, Highboys, Lowboys, Cabinets, Mirrors, Andirons, Old China, Sheffield Plate and a thousand and one relics of Colonial days.

A portion of this large stock has been removed to our Galleries, 292 Boylston St. (opposite Public Garden), another portion is on sale in the old store of the Pemberton Sales Company at 272 Boylston St. (near Industrial Union), in charge of two of our salesmen until we can make room.

Have you a place for furniture that has character, and are you disposed to be economical? If so, we can sell you something that will give lasting satisfaction.

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(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York)

From Jonas Lie's painting of great cranes at Miraflores

to the academy because of the hopelessness of having them shown. The National Academy of Design holds two exhibitions a year in its building on Fifty-seventh street and is at considerable expense to handle these exhibitions. The building also is used for other exhibitions, notably those of the Water Color Club and the Architectural League. Because of lack of space the academy is able to show only about one half of the paintings and sculptures which, on account of their excellence, its jury feels compelled to pass. This, of course, is a cause of disappointment not only to the artists but to the public. Yet not until this year has the protest taken form in the very natural outcome of an overflow showing of the works accepted but not hung.

Larger Gallery Wanted

It is believed by the artists and hoped by the gallery-going public, and the idea has been publicly expressed by the president of the academy, John W. Alexander, that the present exhibition will help to show the usefulness of an adequate year-round gallery for the exhibition in New York of contemporaneous works of painting and sculpture. There are 351 works shown in the "accepted and hung" exhibition of the academy on Fifty-seventh street. There will be in the neighborhood of 250 shown in the "accepted but not hung" exhibition on Forty-sixth street. It has not been possible to collect all the works, some having been sent to other exhibitions, notably to the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, but it is guaranteed by the artists in charge that no work has been or will be accepted unless accompanied by its "accepted but not hung" credentials from the academy itself. Ernest Albert of New Rochelle is chairman of the exhibition, Catherine Langhorne secretary and Richard Maynard treasurer. A committee in charge consists of Paul Cornoyer, Frederick Mullhaupt and Glenn Newell. The exhibition will continue as long as that on Fifty-seventh street lasts and while there will be no doubt some energetic expressions of comparison of the two exhibitions, it is not believed that any rivalry will develop.

The sales of pictures and bronzes at the academy this year so far have been fair and there have been many inquiries which may result in sales later. Edward H. Pottthast's beautiful canvas "Gloucester Harbor," one of the best pictures which has been made of this off-painted place, goes to a western city. Ivan Olinsky's charming picture of "The Family" is sold, also E. L. Henry's "Electioneering." William Dabelstein's "Adirondack Mountains," Bruce Crane's "Gray Morning" and Van Boskerck's "Delaware Valley." The sculptures have sold well, including Besie Potter Vonnob's "Grecian Draperies," Edith B. Parson's "Faun" and two of Jane Poupelet's "Canard."

Augustus Lukeman's statue of Franklin Pierce for the city of Concord is a

In a Municipal Gallery

Frank Wilbert Stokes and C. P. Townsley share the municipal picture gallery of the Washington Irving high school. There is room on the walls of the main entrance hall and its galleries to show 200 or 300 pictures. The lighting is excellent. Mr. Stokes, who was the artist member of Nordenskjöld's Swedish Antarctic expedition, shows his Arctic and Antarctic pictures, including a Greenland Eskimo encampment with all the comforts of home. Townsley's subjects range from still-life to Venice. The New York Society of Etchers makes its first bow to the public at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company.

George Grey Barnard who, under the

Clark Elevates University Influence

Conferences on Affairs of Nations
Originated by Prof. G. H.
Blakeslee Set New Mark for
Educational Institutions

PREPARATION BROAD

That university or college that sets itself the task of making use of its educational machinery for other purpose, than mere direct teaching, usually in time comes to occupy a field of great



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston)

G. H. BLAKESLEE

Professor of history, Clark University

service and promise. The success of the recent history conference at Clark University at Worcester, Mass., illustrates this fact and, as continued dissemination of information essentially is cumulative in its effect, it occasioned no surprise that the conference which this year dealt with South and Central America and Mexico was the most successful of a series dating from the fall of 1909.

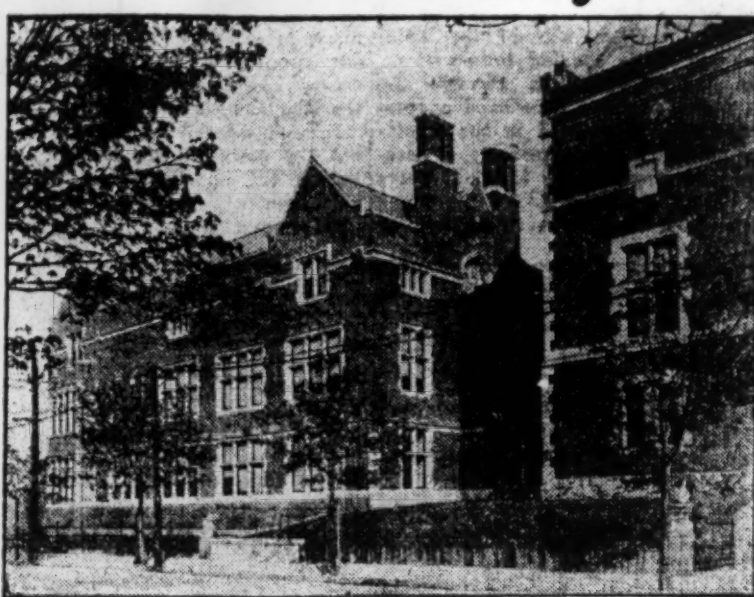
When Prof. George Hubbard Blakes-

lee of Clark University five years ago conceived of bringing together educators, statesmen, travelers, economists once a year for the discussion of topics of current interest, and bearing on national development, there might easily have been doubt as to its successful continuation. Conventions and gatherings of various kinds are common enough. But as a rule such meetings work along a channel of close interest; a common aim actuates those who are thus brought together. In the case of the Clark University conferences, however, the open forum idea was to be the dominant note, and largely because these conferences have been the means of developing ideas of which the programs give no intimation their unique success as factors in the world's intellectual activity has been recognized.

Those who attended it see good reason why the recent conference at Worcester met with high approval. Not only was it possible to obtain the most prominent men as speakers, but the subject was one that made its own popular appeal. Professor Blakeslee, as the initiator of these conferences, again had the strongest possible support of Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, and of the faculty of the allied institution. If possible cooperation was more strongly marked this time than at any previous conference. The Pan-American motive also had the effect of awakening the student interest. The Monitor from day to day during the week of the conference reported developments as nation after nation in the western hemisphere was marshaled forth before the interested audiences.

In his efforts to accomplish the thing he set out to do it is said that Professor Blakeslee has undoubtedly set a new mark in university influence, considering this influence in its broadest sense. For five years this conference has been a torch which in its way has helped to brighten the international pathway. The misconception that still exists regarding this or that country is something more than surprising. It is only when earnest people come together, when ideas are presented, analyzed and placed in their true perspective that something worth while may be brought into the light.

The history conferences at Worcester are international to the extent that they treat of various countries. But each year a particular group of nations is considered. For instance, the first conference occupied itself with the Orient. Then the Balkan peoples were discussed.



Library building at Clark University of handsome design

Later China and Japan each had one year assigned to a discussion of their interesting development. Finally America, all the Americas, came in for consideration.

After completing his education at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Oxford, and after work at Johns Hopkins and Harvard, Professor Blakeslee spent a number of years in travel. It was this journeying in far off countries that inspired him to attempt a history conference which should be more than merely discursive. The plan was to develop something that could really help these countries. There is perhaps no better indication of the success of the conferences than that an educator like Prof. Inazo Nitobe, of Japan, considered it of such importance that he came to Worcester to be a speaker before the 1912 conference.

Professor Blakeslee did not enter upon the preparation for the 1913 conference without a deep sense of the responsibility that devolved upon him in bringing the subject home to Americans. The Panama canal was so near its completion that public interest in South and Central American affairs was becoming keen in many quarters. To simply announce that the conference would be attended by men of note, and that this or that question bearing on the southern nations would be discussed, did not satisfy the history professor at Clark. Professor Blakeslee had been able to form a definite policy regarding the previous conferences on the Far East because in 1907 and thereafter he had traveled in that part of the world.

It would now be necessary to become well informed as to the peoples in South America, he concluded, and he therefore made a journey of the leading cities in the great republics southward.

On his return from South America Professor Blakeslee was able to frame a program that he believed would satisfy. He measured the political, economic and social conditions with an accuracy that personal association alone could make possible. Journalists, diplomats, financiers, clergymen, university professors, navy and army men, travelers who make a business of travel, and others who travel for pleasure, writers with pronounced views that the Monroe doctrine is a gone issue, and others who as firmly believe it to be virile as ever—all manner of men, with all manner of opinions—such were the speakers at the 1913 history conference at Clark.

A resume of the work accomplished to date by the conferences at Worcester would be incomplete without some reference to the Clark University library. In its particular way the institution stands alone. It is a reference library which not only has had a marked influence on the development of the university and the students, but which has in its present librarian, Louis N. Wilson, one who thoroughly knows how to make books valuable to the readers. Mr. Wilson is the publisher of the Journal of Race Development, of which Professor Blakeslee and President Hall are the editors. The contributing editors are drawn from leading institutions of the world. The proceed-

Annual Gatherings of Thinkers
From Many Countries Dispel
Misconceptions and Establish
Better Understanding

RESULTS GRATIFYING

ings of the history conferences are published in successive numbers of the Journal, and the addresses of the various speakers are given in full. Proceedings of some of the annual conferences have since been issued in book form.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN.—The regular baseball season and the extra baseball season being over, it is now time for the special baseball season to begin, to be followed by the extra special season. Then the pre-season games will be on and after that it will be time for the regular season again. All of which goes with perpetual sunshine and thousands of fans who enjoy the great American game because it is the best game on earth. Best because it is the fullest of uncertainties. Even the end of the post-season series yesterday demonstrates this. Two teams neck and neck in the play-off of a tie come up to the final game with two wins each out of four played. And the fifth game goes to the Hawaiiis by the score of 19 to 0! Truly, baseball is fruitful of surprises. Long may it wave, good, bad and indifferent!

KANSAS CITY TIMES.—The action of the members of the Morgan house in withdrawing from the corporation in other corporations is evidence of the new stage that is being reached in the progress of moral standards. Gradually new principles of business morality are emerging from the confused developments of modern times. When business was simple its moral code was easily recognized. As it became complex the old principles were no longer adequate. It was an early principle that the buyer must look out for himself. He could do so when he was buying things made by his neighbors. But when business grew to an enormous scale it was no longer possible for the buyer to assure himself of the quality of his goods. So the government has begun to insist on standards and to inspect products. Under simple business conditions a man made the best bargain he could with the freighter. When railroads came in the shipper bargained with the railroad manager for concessions on freight rates. It took years for it to become apparent that rebates were against public policy. But now that fact is recognized, and rebates have gone out, along with passes, and telegraph franks. Later the abuses to which interlocking directorates lend themselves became evident. It was found that human nature wasn't equal to the job of being on both sides of a bargain at the same time. It would favor the side in which it was most interested, at the expense of the other side. People began to ask more and more insistently when certain gentlemen bought steel for railroads, whether as railroad directors, or were selling it in their capacity as directors of the United States Steel Corporation. As railroad directors were they more interested in getting a low price than as steel directors they were interested in getting a high one? Once these consequences of modern business methods were clearly set forth, the new requirements of morality became apparent, and Congress began to discuss legislation to fix them definitely. In making a beginning at getting rid of the interlocking directorates the Morgan partners are recognizing the demands of the new moral standards, which are soon likely to be established in the law. Their procedure is merely one instance of the progress that is being made all along the line.

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DAY ON MARS SHORTER THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—According to Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell Observatory here, the Martian year, the Greenwich of Mars, passes the center of the disk 12 minutes ahead of the time estimated for it in the planet's ephemeris.

Professor Lowell declares that so large a discrepancy between the estimated and the actual time of passage, cannot be due to error in the position of the axis of rotation of Mars, inasmuch as, if any such existed, even to the extent of a degree and a half, it would affect the time of passage by a few seconds only.

He asserted that the discrepancy may possibly be due to an error in the accepted rotation period of the planet, or, in other words, the day of Mars may be slightly different in duration from what has hitherto been supposed. The ephemeris value of the length of the planet's day value from before the time of the Lowell observatory observations, and is the only fundamental data not hitherto revised by it.

PROSPERITY ON PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON—Evidence of prosperity on the Pacific coast came to James C. McReynolds, attorney general, today from W. P. Ramsey, Washington representative of several business houses. Mr. Ramsey told of a shoe manufacturer in San Francisco who declined to bid on 30,000 pairs of shoes for the navy, saying that his factory now is filled to its utmost capacity.

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"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

PARKS BOARD OF LONDON, ONT., BEAUTIFIES CITY

Although Commission Is But
Two Years Old Reservations
Are Extensive and Elaborate
Plans Are Mapped Out

PORT IS DEVELOPING

LONDON, Ont.—This city's parks commission, although established only in 1912, has achieved so much already that, in the estimation of Londoners, it has justified its appointment. And its plans, contemplating a development to extend through a long period, are intended to make the place famous for its parks alone.

Victoria park, once a parade ground for British troops, has been transformed, with well-kept lawns, winding paths and ornamental flower beds under wide-spreading maples and other shade trees, into a breathing space which, it is said, compares favorably with the world's best.

Queens park, on a main thoroughfare passing through a populous industrial locality, is the popular resort of East Londoners. Thirty-five acres in extent, the erection of fair buildings here has not spoiled its natural beauty, and there is still room for those seeking cool shade or a sequestered spot for picnicking.

Thames park, across the river, on the border of South London, thus far is little better than a commodious playground for children, but its natural beauty will be taken advantage of soon, and it also will be numbered among the first-class parks of the city.

It is to Springbank, however, that the Londoners conducts visiting friends with especial civic pride. Although not within the city's borders, it is owned by the city, and is the largest park, being 22 acres in extent. It is said to be the most beautiful park in Canada. It is bordered on the north side by the River

Thames and has remarkable natural beauty. A drive of nearly two miles will be extended to the city along the river bank, a distance of about five miles. Electric cars run regularly to Springbank, in which is situated the municipally owned waterworks reservoir. A topographical survey of this and other London parks has been made by the parks commission and plans laid down for improvements extending over the next 15 years. The new drive, for instance, is to be lighted by electricity

parks are provided, or are to be provided, by the parks commission, which also is to build a greenhouse system for producing bedding stock.

Aims of modern cities to advance commercially and industrially, without sacrifice of amenity, are regarded as finding notable illustration in London. The natural supply center of a home market of upwards of 1,000,000 people, with unexcelled transportation facilities for distribution to the whole Dominion, large manufacturing interests and thriving

his first visit to the "Forks of the Thames," and resolved to make this the capital of the newly formed province of Upper Canada. It was not, however, until 1826 that the first house was erected in the place where London now stands. Since that time the growth has been continuous. The last civic census gives its population as more than 55,000. The "Forest city," as London is called, is also a city of beautiful homes. The grandeur of the trees which line its residential avenues seems to have stimu-



Springbank, admitted to be most beautiful public park in Canada

and lined with banks of roses, rhododendrons and other perennials. A dancing and refreshment pavilion, a well-appointed theater and other attractions help to increase the popularity of Springbank, to which during most months of the year hundreds of residents resort daily. Society grounds, athletic fields, tennis courts and baseball

retail trade, it has been built up without sacrificing its natural beauty or losing sight of the importance of culture. Indeed, it is an educational and university center, with parks, avenues and homes that are the pride of its citizens and a delight to visitors.

In 1792 Governor Simcoe made peace with the Mohawks and Onondagas, on

lated the esthetic sense of householders, and picturesque residences, large and small, are to be found everywhere.

The province of Ontario is a leader in public ownership of utilities, and London affords a striking example of this movement. In addition to operating the street lighting, electric power and waterworks systems, London owns and after next year will operate an electric railroad to the city's harbor, Port Stanley, which practically places London on Lake Erie, so far as freight and passenger rates are concerned, and provides a competitive water route for shippers. Port Stanley has a good harbor which, on the completion of the Welland canal, will be accessible for ocean-going steamers. With its sandy bathing beach and wooded groves it is also the delightful summer abiding place of many Londoners.

SEATTLE BRANCH LIBRARY OPENED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bright from the hands of the builders, decorated with masses of huckleberry and foliage and scarlet berries, and equipped with every modern idea in library furnishing, the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle public library, at Fourth avenue, West and Garfield street has just been opened to the public. Even the 5000 books on the shelves are brand new copies, says the Sun.

SACRAMENTO UNION.—The figures of the state printing office show that the cost of giving free text-books to the school children of California for the first year of the new system has been \$316,000. This carries the schools through to the end of the school year in the coming summer. At

Free Text Books and Their Savings

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In Beacon Universalist Church, Harvard St. (near Coolidge Corner), Monday Evening, January 12, 1914, at Eight O'clock

The Public is cordially invited



Victoria park, with South African memorial monument in center

Miniature Warships Designed to Assist the Navy

Nine-Foot Working Model, Fore-runner of Small Steel Boats Capable of Maneuvers, Expected to Cut Practice Cost

FAIR TO HAVE EXHIBIT

Patience has crowned with success the efforts of Samuel Orkin, a Boston young man, in designing and building the first of a miniature battleship fleet, and he now plans to interest naval officials in the United States and abroad in his inventions. After a year and a half of labor and thought his first electric automatic model is in working order, fulfilling his fondest expectations, and has been exhibited before experts.

So satisfactory to him is his first attempt that he is arranging to go to Washington in a week or so to see Secretary of the Navy Daniels. As a result of his work, he claims, the extravagance of "war game" maneuvers may be cut down. His complete fleet—battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and, not forgetting the most modern warcraft, the aeroplane—he plans to exhibit at the Panama exposition in San Francisco in 1915 to bring it before the world's authorities.

Illustrates Inventions

His invention of three devices applicable to warships spurred Mr. Orkin on to the actual construction of a model vessel by which to give practicable exhibition of the work of his apparatuses. His familiarity with the manufacture of delicate machine products—Mr. Orkin is by trade a designing jeweler—made the building of the intricate and original machinery of his model craft appear not beyond his ability.

Heretofore, the young model-builder explains, the government has had constructed for tests simple wooden models. He proposes to build steel models actually capable of performing all the evolutions required of genuine battle craft. However, in his first completed model, which has been tested out, it appears that his oft-dreamed hopes have been realized.

Siren screaming, orders sounding, sailors obeying, anchors weighing, screws whirling, searchlights playing, signals flashing, band marshaling, real music re-

sounding, electric apparatus buzzing—that is the way Mr. Orkin's first craft acts under way when the auto controller electrically gives the signal.

Practically everything about the model has been made by hand from drawings prepared by Mr. Orkin. To facilitate the exhibition of its many features, the designer has built his craft so it may be readily taken apart. He says that about 20 minutes is required to dismantle the model, and an equal period to reassemble its many parts.

On close inspection nearly every detail of a modern battleship will be found embraced in this diminutive craft. Besides, there are some features which only warships yet to be constructed will have.

Copies Sister Ships

The model, replica of the 26,000-ton superdreadnoughts Arkansas and Wyoming, is nine feet long, 18 inches in width and its draft is 8 1/4 inches. With a displacement of 300 pounds, the craft has a speed of about 4 to 4 1/2 knots per hour.

Seven direct current motors of varying sizes operated by an 8-volt storage battery form the main power plant of the model. An automatic timing device, which may be adjusted at will, controls the craft.

The propelling motor drives three screws at 1800 revolutions per minute. These wheels are 3 1/2 inches pitch by 3 1/2 inches diameter. Of special ingenuity is the mechanism which controls the steering apparatus and maneuvers the 150 miniature sailors about the decks. This is accomplished by a endless chain concealed beneath deck and encircling the hull.

Other automatic devices serve to operate the complete battery of guns, haul in the four anchors, hoist the flags, manipulate the 12 searchlights in the fighting tops and perform many other acts. Important features of the armament of this model warship are the four main gun turrets. In each of these are located three 14-inch guns. No battleship now afloat, it is said, has more than two guns to a turret, though the new Texas of the United States navy will have such an innovation.

The secondary battery comprises 16 five inch guns in as many side turrets. Then there are two one pound automatic guns to protect the craft from small vessels. Placed on top of two of the main gun turrets fore and aft are models of the latest Krupp design guns for guarding

against an aeroplane fleet. Two little sailors are behind each of these guns and at the proper moment they each turn a carriage wheel and aim at the imaginary war planes. There are also eight torpedo tubes.

It Shoots, Too

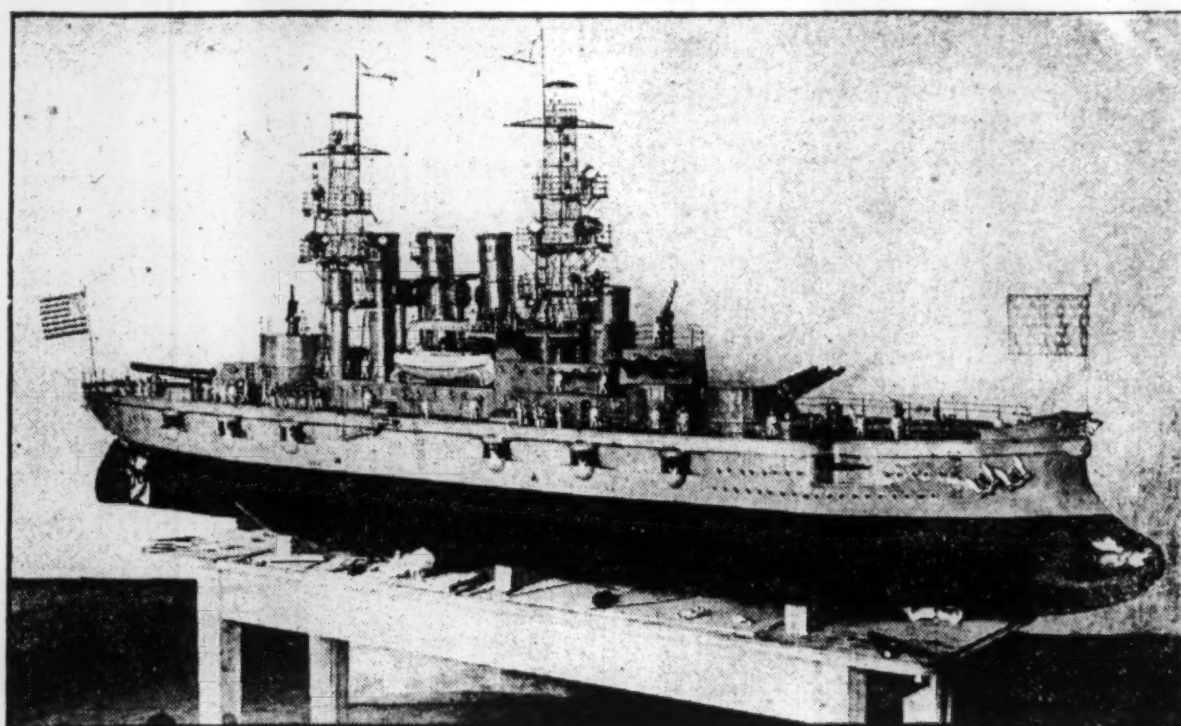
The ammunition magazines have a capacity for 1000 rounds of cartridges of

most for the commanding and navigating officers. On either side of the mainmast are single conning towers.

As the vessel glides through the water, suddenly a marine band appears on the after deck, clad in the regulation uniform. Simultaneously a hornless phonograph inside the hull plays the "American Patrol." At the sound of the band there is much activity on

the little ship. The 150 sailors march about in squads and several go in and out through 18 doors leading from the decks. The doors swing open to admit the men and close behind them.

In minute detail has Mr. Orkin worked out the essentials of the bridge deck. Behind the steering wheel stands the helmsman with his gaze fixed on the tiny compass in the brass binnacle. At



Dreadnought of 300 pounds displacement built by Bostonian for illustration

22 and 38-calibre. When the turrets swing and the guns are aimed a mechanism of original design fires several cartridges. At the same time a cloud of smoke puffs from the muzzle of each gun. This smoke is contained in a compression tank within the hull, and is formed by chemicals.

To make the craft's appearance more realistic when under way Mr. Orkin has provided for thick black smoke to belch forth from the three funnels, just as though stokers far beneath decks were making every effort to supply a full head of steam.

Another new feature incorporated in the construction of this miniature craft is the conning towers. Two are located just in front of the forward military

AMERICAN BELIEVES IN YUAN SHIH-KAI

G. N. Steiger, Professor of History in Shanghai College, Now in America, Sees China's President as Patriot, Acting Wisely

FEW KNOW OF CHANGE

"China, the real China of 400,000,000 people, stands today between a monarchical form of government which she will not accept and a republican form of government which she cannot accept. The answer to this problem lies in some form of compromise between the two and it has been given by Yuan Shih-Kai to find this answer."

Such is the opinion of George N. Steiger, an American who has served as professor of history in the St. John College, Shanghai, for seven years and who now is spending a year in research work at Harvard University.

Mr. Steiger has been a careful observer of recent events in China. Within the period of his residence in that country the order of things has been overthrown and the men of the "Young China" party have come to the front. During this time Mr. Steiger has been in constant contact with the members of the European colony, many of whom are long experienced students of Chinese affairs.

Much Expected of Yuan

"Whether Yuan Shih-Kai is sincerely a patriot whose ambitions are all for his country and none for himself, as many believe, or he is impelled largely by personal motives, as his opponents charge, the fact remains that he is today the one man who is looked to by the people of the present confusion in China," said Mr. Steiger.

"Personally I am inclined to place great confidence in him. He is a very wealthy man and a man of high position in his own country. He has the support of practically all the alien element. Today he is deliberately taking upon his shoulders the burden of attempting to solve China's problem. In doing so he is entering upon a path beset with great difficulties; he is incurring intense antagonism in certain quarters, and is running grave hazards. I am convinced that if he were not a sincere patriot he would step aside at a time when he would seem to have so much to lose and so little to gain."

"China owes a great deal to Sun Yat Sen, yet I believe he can be of little use in the present crisis. Sun Yat Sen is essentially an idealist. He has always been unwilling to compromise in the least and is demanding for his country the immediate fulfillment of an ideal conception of republican government that can be realized only after many, many years. Yuan on the other hand, is a man of a very different school. He belongs to the 'Old China' party, that group of men who hold dear the traditions, the teachings, and national modes of thought, at the same time that they appreciate the value of modern western ideas. They realize the undesirability of thrusting upon the people Occidental concepts and modes of operation that are quite alien to them, and the impossibility of bringing about an instantaneous transformation of a great nation that has cherished and adhered to its own ideals for centuries. In other words they see that stable improvement can come only through a transitional stage, and that this will mean compromises for the present."

Populace Incoherent

"It is freely said of Yuan Shih-Kai, that it is by his opponents, that he is another Cromwell, a second Napoleon, and is trying to make himself a dictator. Many of his acts do seem those of a dictator, but this is due somewhat to the fact that he is a man of energetic character, who acts quickly and vigorously. But the bigger reason for his methods is due to the peculiar attitude

taken by the Chinese people and the new National Assembly. This requires some explanation. It should be remembered that for hundreds of years the government in China has been an absolute monarchy. The people, the majority of whom have lived in more or less isolated districts far from the capital, have looked upon the government as a necessary evil, one which was very far off, and one which acted quite independently of their own desires or needs. The only point of contact came in the collection of taxes. Thus there has been developed no sense of patriotism, no sense of participation in the government, and the interests have centered in the home and community affairs.

"Now, at the moment when the people have been called upon to take part in the affairs of their country, this concept of things persists. Even the men who have been elected to the National Assembly seem to entertain no true sense of responsibility and give their time over to petty disputes and the differences of their many cliques. Yuan Shih-Kai calls on the Assembly to pass measures that are vital. The Assembly takes no action. The minority in the upper body may keep away to prevent a quorum. The minority in the lower body, which is made up of the other party, may do the same thing. And as a result, Yuan Shih-Kai is obliged to pass the required measures by executive order, and is then accused of acting like a dictator."

Progressive-Conservative

"Yuan Shih-Kai is a progressive in that he sees the value of assimilating western ideas, but a conservative in that he is opposed to establishing an absolute democracy, and in this I am inclined to agree with him. The difficulty lies in the ignorance of the people, their previous political experience, and their racial characteristics. He is a highly educated man who must realize the hopelessness of trying to establish a government that has no point of contact with these national ideals and which would have the nation sweep away at a single stroke all their previous political history as if it had never been."

"I feel that Yuan Shih-Kai is either looking towards the establishment of some form of oligarchy or government by a small minority, or else will end by accepting this as the only possible compromise. Here is the situation in a nutshell. China has overthrown her monarchy, a system of government that she has been accustomed to from the very beginning of the race. This change resulted from a long continued and widespread discontent and there is not likely to be a revision, at least for some time to come. On the other hand, we must stop to realize how little the idea of republican government is grasped in China. Only about one quarter of one per cent of her population is supporting this new institution. This is the million or so people who live in and around the centers of western influence such as Canton, Shanghai and Han-Kow. The other hundreds of millions either have never heard of such a thing as republican government or look upon it with distrust. Lack of communication between the different provinces, the lack of a common language, and the absolute decentralization of interests have produced this situation."

"Thus the only possible compromise seems to be a government by a small and strong group of men, for the time being. An oligarchy, to be sure, has all the weaknesses of a democracy, and cannot be looked to as a permanent institution. But it may serve to tide over the necessary transitional period and then either swing back to a monarchy or become a democracy."

"The rapid extension of railway, post and telegraph lines in the last score of years is gradually concentrating the interests of the people and producing a sense of patriotism that may be expected to work for the best interests of the Chinese. But let us remember that possibly the republican form of government may not be the best in the world—at

either side of the bridge are little sailors operating the Ardois system of night signaling by means of the string of electric lamps rigged to the masts. The craft has a complete set of running lamps, while surmounting each flagstaff, fore and aft, is a tiny electric light, not so large as a small pea.

Mr. Orkin says he will try to make arrangements for sailing his completed

SKILLED MANUAL LABOR SEEN AS PUSHED OUT BY MACHINE

At a recent meeting of a well-known literary club the point was made in a discussion that modern machinery is tending more and more to do away with skilled manual labor, inasmuch as invention has been carried so far that machines now are doing practically all the work that once was done by hand. Carrying the discussion further, one of the members, Dr. Charles M. Cobb of Lynn, gave facts to show that it is highly necessary, if we are to have expert workmen, that children should be given more opportunity to learn to use their hands. What Dr. Cobb said at this time he has since then, at the request of club members, put into the form in which it appears herewith.

In all the arguments which are urged for increased educational facilities there is one point which we seem to have lost sight of, and that is the education of the hands. It is a well known fact that if one is to acquire proficiency in later life in any pursuit which depends upon manual dexterity it is necessary to begin in childhood. Piano players and violinists are familiar examples, but are not the only ones which could be cited. The modern city child is very much handicapped in the race for life because there

is no incentive for him to use his hands. Literally there is nothing for him to do. It is all done for him. Country children are not so badly off, but still they lose to a certain extent from having things made too easy for them.

The jack-knife of the country boy with which he makes so many things is an almost unknown tool to the city boy. The country boy makes a whistle out of willow, the city boy buys one; the country boy makes his kite, his sling, his pop-gun, while the city boy buys one which he thinks is better. The country boy makes many things which the city boy has no opportunity to use, and consequently he has no incentive to make or buy one. More than all this, the country boy makes these things while he is still young enough to learn to use his hands.

The case with the girl is even worse. In the olden time the country girl learned to spin, to weave, to knit, and to sew—the stent of patch-work or the sampler was the daily task—while the city girl did these things to only a limited extent or not at all. Today the introduction of machinery has taken from the girl about all these occupations. It is very rare today to find even a country girl who can spin, weave, knit, or even sew. But the balance is still in favor of the country girl, because there are so many things which it is absolutely necessary for her to do.

Use of the hands in any sort of creative work has a very high educational value, for the reason that it requires concentrated attention, it being a well known fact that the educational value of any manual work is in proportion to the mental concentration which it is necessary to use to accomplish the task. The country boy uses his intellect as well as his hands in making a garden because he learns from experience that unless he uses both he will not get the produce, and the same test applies to all that he does. In other words one cannot do anything well until he learns to do it for himself. There is nothing so awkward as someone trying to do a certain movement under the direction of another. A familiar illustration of this is a child learning to play a piano; as long as the motions are directed by another the movements are uncertain and awkward, and it is only when the child makes self-directed movements that it begins to acquire grace. We learn to do things by doing them.

What effect does this lack of the use of the hands during the formative period of childhood have upon the present workman and professional man? To me it seems that it can result in nothing but incalculable harm. You can hardly expect a boy who has never used his hands in creative work, who has perhaps worn gloves which still further limit their use, to do any of the finer work of the world.

It almost seems that the danger from this modern condition cannot be realized by our educators. The city boy is greatly handicapped by having nothing to do except to be educated mentally, and I have some doubts about the wisdom of that kind of education, but we are continually passing laws which still further limit his opportunities to learn, until he may have passed the time when he learns readily. Whether the modern boy ever will learn to be an expert workman is open to serious doubt. Even giving him the opportunity to tend a machine is pretty poor training, for in all machine work the intellect of the man who invents the machine limits the thought of the operative. That is one reason why many machines are invented, so that men who have not been educated can be used to manufacture goods of a certain quality. The argument often is heard that the use of these machines helps to develop the intellect of a lower class of workmen. This is not the truth about the matter; it is a quite generally accepted fact that the intellect is only developed when the work requires concentrated attention, and that when the work is repeated often enough so that it is done mechanically, it rather has an opposite tendency. The boy who tends a machine does not learn a trade and become a skilled workman, and he really has very little incentive to use his intellect or his hands.

Of course, it must be granted that in recent years the establishment of trade and technical schools, as well as manual training courses in the public schools, has done considerable to counteract the tendency toward giving pupils mere textbook instruction. Yet even here too much is done for the pupil by the teacher and too little opportunity is afforded for initiative and thought on the part of those receiving the instruction.

The Boy Scout movement may also be reckoned as an agency that is tending to bring back a normal use of the hands. There are other agencies likewise at work, more or less adequate to meet the situation, and showing that some people at least are awake to the fact that a remedy is necessary, even if a complete remedy has not as yet been found.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS DINE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Members of the British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers held their first annual dinner recently at the Granville Palace hotel.

PLAN IS TO EQUALIZE WOMEN'S WAGES

State House Workers as Well as Department Heads, Who Now Fix Most Salaries, Said to Welcome More Even Regulation

DIFFICULTIES FOUND

Most of the women employed at the Massachusetts State House have their salaries fixed not by the state but by the head of the department in which they work, and investigation indicates that the heads of the departments at times are as puzzled as are men elsewhere to know just what is the right thing to do. With the men under their employ the matter seems simpler, but even they would welcome some change that would do away with the irregularities and uncertainties of the present system.

Perhaps "system" is hardly the correct word to use, for apparently no two departments regulate salaries in exactly the same way, and not only that, but the head of each department, though attempting to follow out a system of his own, is likely to make exceptions under some conditions. There is no uniform rate of increase in force throughout the building, and a woman employed in one department sometimes receives more than a woman in another department who is doing no harder or more efficient work.

Change Expected

That the matter of salary regulation will be taken up soon and settled by the commission on economy and efficiency is the present hope of heads of departments and employees alike. In the meantime, viewing the question from the outside and comparing salaries at the State House with those given elsewhere for similar work, one would say that on the whole the women employees at the State House are pretty well paid, for the numerous scrubwomen who receive 25 cents an hour to the woman actuary in the insurance department who receives a salary of \$2500. The average salary paid to a woman who comes in as a regular clerk or stenographer is \$600. The next year she may receive an increase of \$5 a month, the next year \$5 more, and so on until she has reached a salary of \$840, or in some instances of \$900; or the increase may be \$10 a month instead of \$5, and this may be given yearly, or every two years, in fact as often as the head of the department deems wise.

There are many women receiving more than \$900. Some of them have been in service many years; some of them have come in more recently, but are doing very responsible work. Their salaries range from \$1000 to \$1500. These women are, of course, more than ordinary clerks or stenographers; they are supervisory clerks, statisticians, private secretaries, accountants or auditors. The first assistant in the state library receives \$1000, and the library agent, much of whose work is done outside the State House, receives \$1600.

That the women are fairly well satisfied with their salaries is shown by the

fact that they stay even after they have reached a maximum of \$840; that is, after they have reached an apparent maximum of \$840, for, as has been hinted, a head may increase his maximum at his own discretion, and often does. There are several women who have been employed since 1885; their salaries are mostly over the thousand-dollar mark. Of two women who went into service in 1864, one has just resigned, and the other intends to continue till she has reached the retiring age limit, which will be for some years yet.

Last year one of these women received \$1200; in 1885 she received \$780; in the '60s she received between \$600 and \$700. The other, who received \$1000 last year, received \$850 in 1885, and between \$700 and \$800 in the '60s. Both began as clerks in the tax commissioner's department, but the one who is still in service was transferred in 1897 to the insurance department, where she still remains. A comparison of their exact salaries at different periods shows that in one case compensation was practically doubled during half a century of service, while in the other it was increased a little more than one third.

The question, however, of whether tenure in service always means a substantial increase in salary is not settled by these two cases, for heads of departments will tell you that some employees are not worth more than \$840, no matter how many years they wish to stay, and some positions are not worth more than \$840 no matter how efficient the person may be who is filling it. This last difficulty cannot be met every time by passing the efficient employee along to a position requiring more ability, for sometimes such a position does not exist or already is filled by a capable person.

Women's Pay and Men's

As to whether there is any discrimination in salaries as between men and women some of the women say there is, and they will follow up their statement by saying that often after a woman has been employed several years a man will come into the department on a larger salary to begin with than the woman is then earning, but at the same time will be so inexperienced that the woman will have to spend much of her time teaching him the work. This of course is a condition that is not confined to the State House; it is found almost everywhere in the business world.

To those who claim that it is wholly unjust the head of the department often will reply that eventually the inexperienced man is to fill a position which no woman could fill under any circumstances; perhaps it is a position that will take him out into the state where he will have to talk to people who would not listen to a woman; perhaps it is a position requiring some sort of technical knowledge that no woman possesses. At any rate it is absolutely necessary that the position be filled by a man, and a very capable man. In order to get the right kind of person the head of the department has to pay the man a fairly good salary to begin with, because, as is usually the case, the man is already earning a good salary in a different kind of position and will not make a change unless it is to be worth his while financially, not merely eventually, but in the

present. Hence, he comes in practically at his own figure; and though it is true that some woman has to teach him at first, and that the pupil is being better paid than the teacher, much to the teacher's discomfort, the head of the department wishes that the women instead of accusing him of being unfair would kindly tell him what other arrangement he could make under the circumstances.

There are other problems for which the head of the department has not yet found a satisfactory solution. Suppose he has an efficient employee whom he is paying \$840. The head of another department offers the woman \$900. If her present employer raises her salary to \$900 to keep her, other women in the department will think they too should have an immediate raise. To raise all these salaries is impossible with the appropriation that is allowed the first employer. He may therefore decide to let his employee go. Then he has to go to the trouble of breaking in a new employee, and that makes things harder for everybody concerned. Or suppose a head has two equally efficient employees, and on account of the difference in the character of the work required of each, one earns \$840 and the other \$900. The first employee demands \$900 on the ground that she is as capable as the second and should be paid in accordance with her ability; the second claims she is working harder than the first and therefore should be paid more. What is the head of the department to do? He cannot create another \$900 position just to satisfy one employee, neither can he pay the same salary where there is such a decided difference in the character of the positions.

Those Residing at Home

Still another problem confronts the head of a department. It is a problem which is found by nearly all who have women in their employ. The women who reside at home are willing to work for less than those who do not. If a stenographer who lives at home is willing to take \$600, most the employer pay another stenographer more than that because she does not reside at home? The second does no better work than the first, but her expenses are considerably larger. If the head of the department attempts to meet the situation by paying her \$720, the employee who lives at home also will then want \$720. Some say this whole problem is one that should be settled by the women themselves, but inasmuch as it has not been the employer is supposed to do his best under conditions as they are. If he pays low salaries it is because there are some women willing to take low salaries. If he pays men more it is because he cannot get them for less.

A comparison of the salaries received by women employed at the State House and those employed at city hall shows that as a whole the city hall employees receive higher compensation than the state employees. The lowest salary paid to a clerk in the city clerk department is \$800, and there are 10 clerks in this department who receive \$1000, two who receive \$1100, and three who receive \$1200. The men clerks in this department receive \$1800, \$1400 and \$1200. The chief woman clerk in the mayor's office receives \$1400.

WILKES-BARRE IS PROMISED GROWTH

Chamber of Commerce Plans for Year Deal With Guarantee Fund of \$450,000 Raised to Encourage Manufacturing

PUBLICITY ARRANGED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, as such, has been in existence only since June 1, 1911. It is the successor to the Board of Trade, which was organized in 1884 and which confined its efforts almost entirely to commercial and industrial advancement.

While retaining many of the basic features of the old organization, the Chamber of Commerce has made changes in two important particulars—namely, its form of organization, which has been made more democratic, and its scope of activity, which has been broadened.

The new constitution of the organization seeks to give recognition to the proposition that the most successful city, both as regards growth and other essentials of success, is that city which provides the best living and working conditions for its citizens. The policy of the new organization, therefore, with relation to the city, has been one of internal constructive activity, rather than what might be termed external development.

In line with this movement the organization actively engaged itself in the state-wide movement for legislation giving all cities of its class commission government. This movement was successful, and Wilkes-Barre, together with about 20 other Pennsylvania cities came under commission government on Dec. 1.

Similarly it led in the movements for the elimination of grade crossings and for enlargement of the city's area, both of which failed to meet with success. It has agitated and procured better lighting, more parks, better streets and fire protection, all with the purpose of making Wilkes-Barre a more desirable place in which to live and do business.

With the idea of showing to the people of Wilkes-Barre their own manufacturing resources, a most successful industrial exposition was held in May, 1913, and aid and encouragement have been



PRESIDENT A. C. CAMPBELL

given to apple shows, poultry shows and similar enterprises.

A recent successful effort was that to bring about the establishment in Wilkes-Barre of a branch of the evening school of accounts and finance of the University of Pennsylvania. As a result Wilkes-Barre men are now able to secure training under the direction of the faculty of the Wharton school of finance and commerce, such as they formerly went to Philadelphia to obtain.

Another successful movement was that to raise a guaranty fund with which to assist in the location here of desirable manufacturing enterprises. A fund of \$450,000 is now ready for use.

New officers recently have been elected, with A. C. Campbell as president. Mr. Campbell has outlined a campaign for the year, which includes a definite publicity campaign concerning Wilkes-Barre, and particularly its guaranty fund; also the improvement of the Susquehanna river at Wilkes-Barre so as to avoid the possibility of overflows; the organiza-

tion of a farm-bureau and trade excursions, enlargement of the area and population of the city through annexation, and a number of lesser improvements. A membership campaign is under way, through which it is hoped to add 200 members to the rolls and thus provide the funds for the publicity campaign. The outlook for the year is regarded as most encouraging.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

STRANGE BUT TRUE
It is strange, that's a fact, yet we know it is so.
When clear to the bottom we sift it.
One may carry a mortgage for years,
don't you know,
And not be able to "lift" it.

From now on "Uncle Sam" will pose as a schoolmaster providing compulsory instruction each afternoon, for an hour and a quarter, to the enlisted man in the U. S. navy and the marine corps. While the innovation is receiving the commendation of all who are interested in the men's betterment, the naval instructors will have a twofold chance to prove the happy truth of the poet's lines:

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot."

INDICATIONS
"Do you think the coming of the flying machine will ever add to the industrial activity of the land in the manner in which the automobile has done?"
"Well, we cannot deny that since men have begun flying about through the sky, business has been looking up more than it was before."

The American Historical Association which has been holding its annual session at Charleston, S. C., evidently desired to be where it could examine a good deal of interesting material "on the spot." In the matter of history, Charleston has accumulated about as much as any city of its age in the world.

DETERMINATION
Opportunity! Would it might knock at our door.
Or our doorbell persistently buzz (Till we'd have to arise and go after the prize),
In the way that the landlord does.

The second annual bicycle exhibition, known as the Salon du Bicycle, was recently held in Brussels. It was a splendid affair and showed to the best advantage the numerous makes of bicycles displayed. Now, let's see, didn't somebody say, several years ago, that the bicycle had dropped quite out of notice?

SOPHOMORES OF SIMMONS HOSTS TO THE FRESHMEN

At the refectory, Brookline avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock the sophomore class of Simmons College entertained the freshmen at "The Dancers." Miss Gertrude E. Hussey, in charge of the affair, has arranged a program as follows:

1. Mandolin selections. Mandolin Club
2. Singing. Frances Hall '14
3. Duet dance. Esther Tucker '14
4. Violin solo. Mary Rogers '14
5. Solo dance. Eva Jacobs '14
6. Mandolin selections. Mandolin Club
7. Solo dance. Gertrude Hussey
8. Singing. Marjorie Soper '14
9. Solo dance. Eva Jacobs

Last night the second of the recital talks by Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, pianist, was held in the refectory, under the auspices of the Boston Simmons Club for the benefit of the college building fund. The third and last recital will take place on Feb. 27.

The music committee of the Simmons Alumnae Association is now offering a prize of \$5 for the words of a serious song for the proposed Simmons song book. The contest, which closes March 1, 1914, is open to members of the senior, junior and sophomore classes but not to the freshman class. The judges will be announced later.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Grand Trunk railway private car Ottawa, occupied by President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont road and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Montreal express from North Station at 8 o'clock last night, en route to St. Albans, Vt., via White River Junction.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, last night, a train of refrigerator cars loaded with California fruit, consigned to the Boston market, Union Freight railway delivery.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Stoneham express from North Station this afternoon en route to Farm Hill.

For the accommodation of the Boston symphony orchestra en route home from southern trip tonight the New Haven road provides special service from New York city on the Gilt Edge express, due at 11:20 p. m.

Members of the Harvard musical club were furnished with reserved cars on the Boston & Maine road's Portland express from North Station this afternoon en route to Exeter, N. H.

The Boston & Albany road's South Framingham Saturday special, operated for Wellesley students, resumed its regular place in the schedule at South station today.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SCHARNHORST, Bremen direct (one cabin II) JAN. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20
George Washington Jan. 31
BREMEN Bremen direct FEB. 10
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 21
BARBAROSSA Bremen direct (one cabin II) FEB. 26

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To The Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers
Naples and Genoa
Berlin Jan. 31
*Prinzess Irene Feb. 14

*Omits Gibraltar.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
83-85 State Street, Boston

BURTON HOLMES
IN TRAVEL TALK
ON "NEW MANILA"

Pictures of Manila before and about 15 years after the United States took possession were shown in a travel talk on "The New Manila," given by Burton Holmes in Tremont Temple last night. Both by motion pictures and colored slides he showed the vast improvements that have been made and complimented W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, for his part in the work.

Mr. Holmes started on an imaginary trip across the Rocky mountains to San Francisco by train. Thence by boat he went to Manila. He pointed out the new harbor and the development along the waterfront, where acres of swamp land had been filled in and neat parks laid out. He gave contrasts of the old and new means of conveyance, both passenger and traffic, and in some municipal departments showed that the island is as far advanced as many American cities, being equipped with all modern devices.

STORE NEWS

Annual meeting and election of officers of the Magrath Houston Company Co-operative Association was held last night. It was an enthusiastic meeting and much interest manifested in the election. J. A. Davis, advertising manager of the store, was unanimously elected president. Other successful candidates were vice-president, James Tracy; secretary, James T. Tansey; treasurer, Charles F. Wilson.

Miss Katherine Hankap, formerly of the Wanamaker store of Philadelphia has become buyer of neckwear and ribbons for the R. H. White Company.

The Jordan Marsh Company Mutual Aid Association has decided upon Feb. 19 as the date for the annual party which will be held in Horticultural hall. Entertainment committee consists of William J. Corbett, chairman; Walter N. London, F. W. Walters, J. V. Finn, D. W. Edwards, H. H. Howard, M. E. Gorman and M. A. Robinson.

Julian Cochrane, a former employee of the William Filene's Sons Company was a recent visitor at the store. He has returned from a trip around the world with Burton Holmes, as his photographer.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include A. Delevie of the Henry Siegel Company, C. A. Durant of the Gilchrist Company, Miss K. Sutton, Miss M. E. Moss, Mrs. Harriet M. Gurney, M. J. Kelley and F. H. J. of the Jordan Marsh Company, L. F. Hill, F. H. Bell and Miss Tarry of the R. H. White Company.

At the Educational and Industrial Union Friday evening Mrs. Lucinda Prince gave a dinner to the superintendents of some of the large stores of Boston. Mrs. Prince spoke on salesmanship, and Dr. Dyer, superintendent of schools of Boston, treated of the proposition to establish in the large department stores branches of the city schools. The guests were H. P. Russell, superintendent of the R. H. White Company; F. C. Deering, superintendent for E. T. Slattery Company; J. T. Chase, superintendent Gilchrist Company; W. A. Hawkins, superintendent Jordan, Marsh Company; L. E. Schleber, assistant store manager of William Filene's Sons Company, and E. M. Fisher of the Filene organization.

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Topography and Cities Factors in Molding Americans

Author Perceives Significant Contrasts Between Land Aspects in United States and in Other Countries and Interprets Urban Influences, Some Deprecated

Under the title, "The Background of the American Novel," Robert Herrick, in the January number of the Yale Review, makes some observations on the topography of the United States in its relation to the inhabitants and the ways in which they express themselves, and also points out in a somewhat unusual way aspects of large American cities and their effects on the activities and development of urban residents. Excerpts are given herewith.

There is no one portion of our vast surface that the American can properly refer to as typically "American." There is the typical prairie landscape—a great deal of it—the plains, the deserts, the Sierras, the various coast lands, and so on, each section wholly unlike any other. This diversified landscape within the states is notable for its occasional grandeur, and at last Americans have waked to the many beauties contained in it, which have been so long neglected by our travelers. We boast now of the high Sierras, the lofty arid plains, the grandly dimpling prairies, the verdant slopes of our eastern mountains, the seacoast of Maine. We possess more than our share of what the railroads advertise as "scenic wonders."—Niagara, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canon, glacier park, the Yosemite valley, to mention but the better known. "See America first," which we are urged to do, means to "take in" these more exceptional manifestations of nature. And yet, candidly, the patriot must admit that with all this wealth of "show places," where the people do not live, our country does not possess the unique mountain splendor of Switzerland, the poignant human beauty of Italy, the orderly cultivated beauty of France, nor even the homely garden beauty of England. What the traveler sees in his seven-league strides across the continent in his search for "scenic wonders"—in those regions which are most densely peopled and therefore to be reckoned as most American—is a somewhat monotonous country. From Cheyenne to Chicago, from Chicago to New Orleans or Pittsburgh, there are thousand-mile stretches of undistinguished, commonplace landscape. I am aware of the indignant protest this sweeping generalization might well call forth in defense of much scattered beauty in almost every state in the Union. I am also aware of certain epic aspects that the prairies, the plains, and the bayous possess, where the vast whole is more beautiful than any part, especially at certain seasons of the year. But in this survey one must perceive generalization sweeping, and look at the picture as a perpetual background for human life rather than as a tourist's resource. As such I insist that those portions of the land densely peopled, most characteristically American in civilization, are for the most part dull in physical background—at the best, pretty or especially unpretty.

As one passes over the surface of Europe, no matter how hastily, one is aware of a human quality in the fields, the roads, the water courses—above all in the kind of housing men have made for themselves on their soil. Here is a mother earth that has been lived upon by her children for generations; and through the forces of human contact after centuries of war and peace . . . and change she has come to have an individual expression of her own, subtly reflecting the character of her human children. There is little of this sort of thing in the United States. The face of nature, no longer, alas! virginal, even in our far western states, has not yet achieved a distinguished maturity, although the soil may have been plowed for a number of generations. The earth is still untamed, or harnessed to a machine system of production that prevents human individuality. Man has camped upon the land, erecting temporary and incongruous structures in which to house himself and the instruments of his activity. He has worked the soil ruthlessly to get whatever there is in it or under it; he has not yet molded its face to himself—lived in the deeper sense with it.

This would seem to be hardly true of New England and the South. But in these older sections other disintegrating forces have been at work to arrest or prevent the harmonizing of man with his soil. Her own sons have largely deserted New England, leaving her exhausted fields to be re-possessed latterly by . . . Poles and Greeks. Doubtless these stronger . . . hands will mold that stubborn earth into shapes altogether new, unless they in turn are displaced by fresh invaders. But the old New England homestead and farm will finally be preserved for us in the steel engraving. In the South, the well-known economic changes since the civil war have wiped out the plantation with its gracious home, its picturesque appendage of negro quarters, its large, loose fields. A heterogeneous population of small farmers is today rapidly making over the surface of the old slave states.

We are becoming rapidly an urban people, and the census reports prove it. The city aspect of the American background must next be considered. The more active and expressive of our people have been swept into city and town life, leaving the countryside to the alien and the less significant members of the old stocks. Our writers too, for the most part, flock to the great cities and naturally find in them the larger elements of their raw material. What do our American cities offer imaginatively to the creative writer? Will he find in them the propitious conditions that gave a Balzac to Paris, a Dickens to London? Our cities, scattered as they are across the continent, are curiously similar in character. New York and San Francisco are set at the great sea gates of the land; Denver is girt by mountains; St.

Louis gloms above a muddy river; Chicago sprawls beside the sandy shore of a great inland lake—in each case the environment differs much more than the physical character of the city itself. Boston and New Orleans are the only large cities that seem to possess traits of a distinctive character and neither one is strongly American: both are reminiscent of a past. Our intensely modern cities are, at least externally and in mass, undeniably ugly—sprawling, unslovenly, dirty, and noisy. With their slovenly approaches, their needless crowding, they express the industrial greed and uncoordinated social necessities of a rapidly multiplying and heterogeneous people. They are huge industrial camps, with all their massive buildings, rather than agreeable homes of human beings. A system of local government, curiously lax and susceptible of abuse by interested power, to which for generations our busy people have tamely submitted, has made it hitherto impossible to organize and develop the American city for the benefit of its citizens. One and all, our great cities are—at least superficially—convincing proofs of the terrible power of an uncontrolled selfishness.

A deal has been said lately about the bizarre beauty of our towering city skylines, especially at night when the cliffs are starred with innumerable electric lights. Even if it is not a mere perversion of terms to call these huge masses beautiful, the sacrifice in living entailed by their growth would be dearly paid for by their eccentric impressiveness. Ugliness of many sorts seems to have become the enforced environment of city dwellers. I have sometimes thought that as a people we may be growing dull to ugliness, and by an inversion of instinct are falling in love with the abnormal. It is conceivable that modern life must be lived almost wholly in a background of ugliness, noise, and dirt, and that the human sense of beauty must be satisfied elsewhere—in less destructible realms. . . . Such a necessity would not be as vicious

for the imaginative mentality as a stupefying habit of proclaiming ugliness beauty. There are other virtues than beauty in a city, and these may be more necessary for us to achieve than to strive for what is unphonically dubbed the "city beautiful." There is, of course, the suburb for our alleviation, and beyond the suburb that ever widening reach of country that the motor and the train have brought nearer to the city. We are proud of our suburbs and thither we take our visitors from abroad, seeking their admiration for the parks, the neat grass plots about the houses, the shaded streets. The American suburb may well be the social salvation of America. . . . Here beauty has given place not to ugliness, perhaps, but to mere neatness. The freer stretches of envying country within reach of the more fortunate city dwellers are unbecomingly spotted with multitudinous wooden buildings. As a source of physical beauty, of lovely human inspiration, the American city with its suburban fringe provides little for the artistic to love.

It is possible that this aspect of our cities is merely more emphatic with us than it is in all modern cities. . . . But these older cities still fulfill their function of being homes better than our American cities do. Americans live less and less in their cities. They work and play in them, but have their homes outside. It is hard to say where Americans have their permanent roots. No people other than the nomads so easily exchange their habits as Americans. Moving day has long been a national institution, with its horrors of crumbling possessions and decaying self-respect. The spectacle of a large community playing this sort of puss-in-the-corner once or twice a year with its Laredo and Penates is not an edifying sight. The army-like condition of existence in the large cities tends to obliterate the more intimate individualities that are the result of slow growth in a settled environment and that have always offered the imaginative worker his finest human material. The effect upon our fiction is that we have had few novels of American life that are deeply identified with any city. Never has an American city got itself expressed imaginatively as have London and Paris and Rome. For the novelist our cities are like huge meaningless masses.

The cities, about which the majority of our 90,000,000 are concentrated, are fast becoming the homes of the very rich and the very poor—two opposed classes that seem able to survive in its fierce competition, one because it can escape its penalties and the other because it must endure them to live at all. One of our cherished delusions about ourselves is that ours is a democratic society. In the cities it certainly no longer has the marks of a real democracy. Class lines

have formed there with extreme rapidity, on the sternest of all bases, that of money. We have the excessively rich, the very rich, the commonplace rich, and over against them is the great mass of people who depend day by day upon the precarious earnings of that day.

Between two strongly marked classes we have a diminishing third class of neither rich nor poor, who are exploited differently by both the other classes. The characteristic curse of our social life, due to the popular delusion of democracy, is that the commercially "prosperous" classes have set the standard of living. We are a people of imitators, and most of us imitate the dress, the food, the manners of people we never see. There is no fine gradation of society, each one expressing himself individually according to his means, each class shading into the one above and the one below.

The life of our rich, especially in the great cities, has been much exploited by the large tribe of journalistic novelists. American life as illustrated in popular commercial fiction, abounds superabundantly in men-servants, private cars, yachts, clubs, international marriages, spectacular luxury and display—all of which is quite foreign to the experience of the majority of readers and, we may sus-

pect, to that of the writers themselves. Our luxury, it seems to me, is the most unreal thing about us as a people; in all the flux of our social background the most uncertain and ephemeral—the most uncharacteristic. . . . The most significant phenomenon of recent literature, at least in England, is the manner in which the common, plain people are getting themselves expressed from the inside, not from above, in the pages of Mr. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett. Odd that this democratic recognition of the significance of the socially insignificant should occur in what we have been taught to consider the most aristocratic society of all! There has been of course plenty of writing about "the masses" from a superior point of view, here as elsewhere. But if I am not mistaken, the first really notable expression of the great majority, presenting them as they know themselves to be, is to be found in the novels of these two contemporary Englishmen. The modern world as realized by the unprivileged many should have been revealed by American novelists, for we believe that this is the home of the healthy-minded, normal, common person, that we have bred him and her by the millions. But where?

In the suburbs, naturally, and espe-

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY GETS GIFT OF VALUABLE RELICS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Civil war relics, articles of historical interest in Missouri and cuts of the wartime Kansas City were among the acquisitions of the Missouri Historical Society in 1913. Probably the most valuable collection from a historical standpoint ever given to the society is that of Mrs. John B. White, wife of the president of the organization.

Among the articles in Mrs. White's collection is a low hung, hand made cradle of solid wood. Interesting articles of before the war times are carpet bags of velvet carpeting and a rawhide trunk decorated with brass nail heads. In this same collection is an old firebox with a long handle. This firebox was used, according to the description soon to be put on it, to "borrow fire around the neighborhood, when coals were scarce, and matches scarce."

Candle molds of pewter and gayly decorated wood, a rope basket for "setting" bread yeasts, a kettle stove, a cannon ball from the field of Gettysburg, lace from Mrs. Millard Fillmore's wardrobe and civil war relics represent the diversified character of the many articles recently presented by Mrs. White on her return from the East.

What is considered the one exhibit

most valuable to the society was given by Mrs. White last week, in addition to the regular collection of relics. It is a birdseye view of the river front of Kansas City in the early 50s, and was published in the Pictorial Drawing Room Monthly in Boston, in 1855. The picture was the property of Selden G. Spencer before it was obtained for the society by Mrs. White, says the Star. This picture, with many of the articles in the White collection, has been put on exhibition in the rooms of the Allen library.

Another collection, lent to the society indefinitely by Mrs. W. B. Thayer, consists of old china and Mormon relics. The old blue Staffordshire china in Mrs. Thayer's collection alone would sell for several hundreds of dollars in most any Kansas City antique shop. Luster ware, old fashioned fans and hand woven coverlets also form a part of Mrs. Thayer's loan to the society.

The daughters of Old Westport, under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Mynatt, have presented the society with a case of relics connected with Westport, and ranging chronologically from the days of the French fur trader to the period after the war.

MOTHERS' CLUBS ARE DOING USEFUL WORK

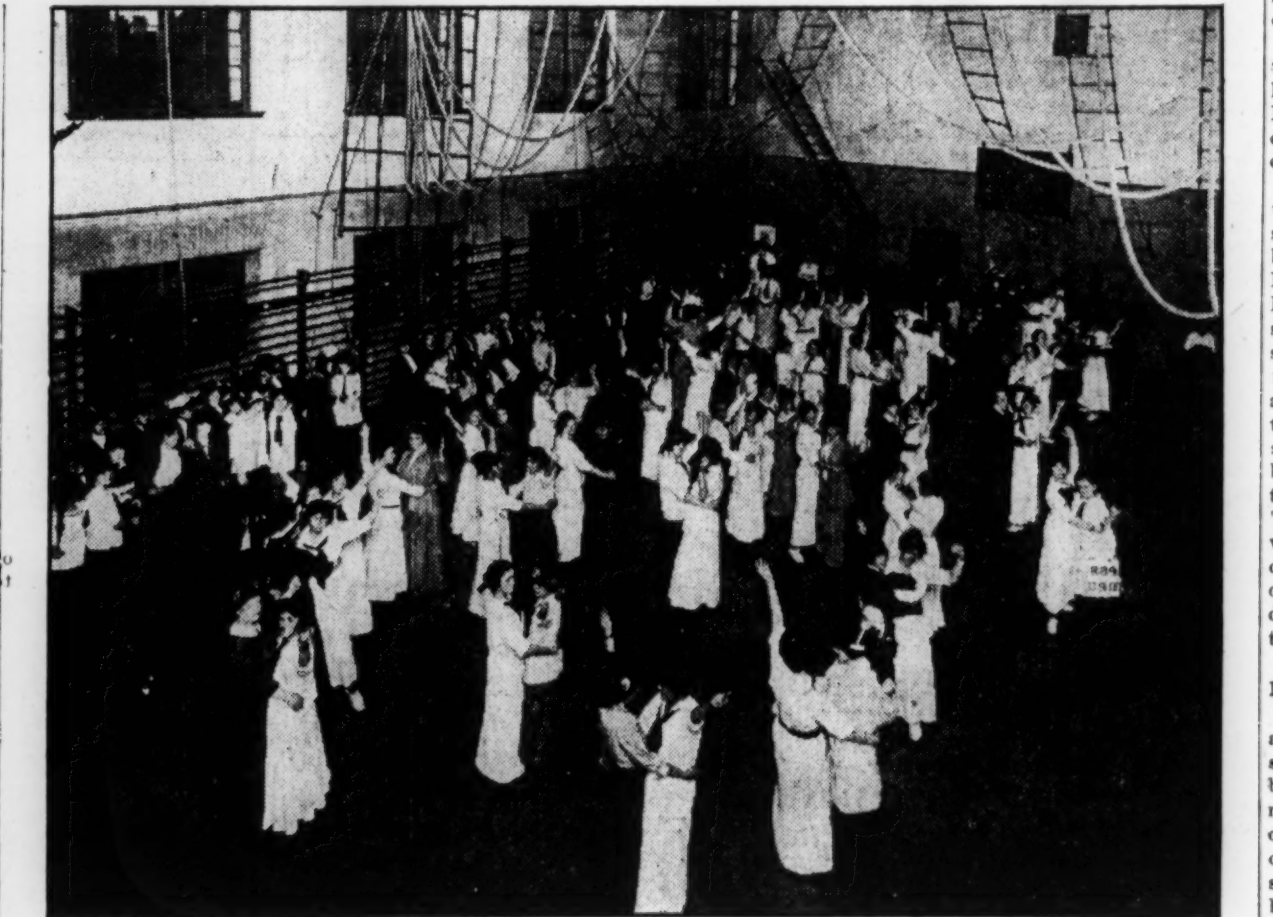
Institutions for Instruction of Alien Women Have Succeeded in Solving One of the Most Difficult of Social Problems

MOTION PICTURES AID

"But you have none of the foreign mothers," objected a visitor to the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the East Boston evening center. "Oh, yes, we have! but we have Americanized them," was the reply. And she was right, for go there any afternoon when it is in session and you will see more than 500 of them gathered together; mothers with infants in their arms and children only slightly older tugging at their skirts. They are, many of them, women who have been kept away from most places of social gathering because of the little ones whom they must not take with them and whom they cannot leave behind. At the Mothers and Homemakers Club they can bring them all and not be disturbed if the baby cries or coos, for nobody minds.

The alien mother has been one of the most difficult problems of the social worker. The Mothers Club is wiping that out so that soon there may be no problem there. Arriving at her first meeting with a shawl over her head, it only a few weeks before the new-comer, who has been the last to adopt new ways, replaces it with a hat. Flocks of peasant cut soon make way for those of American design, for patterns are exchanged at these meetings as well as ideas. Natives of other countries who talk English interpret for those who do not, and the mothers who have had no opportunity to learn the language of their adopted country begin to pick up its words and understand more of its customs. They form associations and companionships. They touch hands with people and things of which they had not dreamed. They are no longer aliens. They have launched out on the broad sea of living and doing.

The meetings are held in the high school buildings at East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown, and one in the new building of the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury. There is one mother in the East Boston club who never had been so far away from home as the high schoolhouse for seven years. Her journeys in all that time had been limited to the corner grocery. There are others who have lived similarly circumscribed lives. Now what do they do? Once a week they come from their little homes to the spacious school building, with its works of art adorning the walls, to meet and chat with other women. They are assembled for that wonderful thing, a business meeting. Following that they have a lecture on some subject of strong personal interest, such as the care of children, or the



Teachers giving women a lesson in playground games at Charlestown evening center

home, or the community. This latter means keeping streets clean, disposal of garbage, police regulations of one kind or another, and kindred things, which it is well for them to know.

The third part of the program consists of motion pictures. Here is where the mother with no knowledge of English, and the one with the babies, derive the most benefit. These pictures need no language and the babies cannot interrupt them. Beautiful travel scenes are thrown upon the screen, showing wonderful cities, marvelous activities, manufactures, industries of various kinds, the raising and manufacture of cotton, how stone is quarried. Charming little stories are presented, old fairy tales, some of them, and occasionally something that provokes a hearty laugh. In fact, nothing more Americanizing has been found than the motion picture. It introduces the observer to American ways and customs more quickly than anything else has been found to do. Following the motion pictures there is a social hour in which the women chat and sew, knit or crochet. Music usually has a place on the program and always is enjoyed. The attendance at these mothers' club meetings averages over 500 in East Boston. The others are as yet somewhat below that.

The mothers' clubs are but a part of the work of the evening centers. Their

influence is widespread. In East Boston, where the work is developed most, having a year's start over all the other centers, it is a feature of first importance. The local papers devote columns to it every week. It is arousing civic pride and stands for good community housekeeping. Of late the disposal of garbage has been given careful consideration. Housekeepers are instructed in what they should do and after consultation with the city authorities they have been appealed to to compel the company that collects garbage to live up to the terms of its contract. The housekeepers have pledged themselves to sweep their sidewalks at least once a week, to use metal barrels for their ashes, a covered metal receptacle for garbage, and a light wooden barrel for papers. Men who have been known as politicians are beginning to think along higher lines. They are glad to come and address the clubs on issues before the people, discarding the question of party politics for the value of the thing itself. Some of them have been known to say they would rather work on high lines, and will be just as good as the people want them to be.

The public library branch has made a difference in the demand for books, in the number of books drawn, and in their nature. Those recommended by the club

teachers are in constant demand; in fact, the supply is exhausted. The Dickens collection is all in use most of the time. Rosinole and Fields Corner districts are now trying to get evening centers.

STATE MAY FINISH HARBOR CHANGES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Unless the contractors on the municipal wharf transit shed at Wilmington and on the municipal dock in the outer harbor push the contracts according to schedule, the harbor commission will take over the work and finish it, says the Express.

This ultimatum was transmitted by Frederick T. Woodman, president of the harbor commission, to the contractors recently. President Woodman also announced that three contractors have agreed to bid for the cutting of the seal-level harbor boulevard through Timms point, and to take harbor bonds sufficient to cover the contract.

SCHOOL BIBLE STUDY PLANNED. DENVER, Col.—A movement to establish courses of Bible study in the high schools of this state has been started by the State Sunday School Association. The aim is to make the course optional, but one for which credit will be granted, says the Times.

WESTERN COUNTY COMMISSION TO EQUALIZE WAGES

SPOKANE, Wash.—The county commissioners have decided to follow the example of the city commissioners and make an effort toward the standardization of salaries and positions at the court house, involving a monthly payroll of approximately \$20,000, says the Chronicle.

Unlike the city government, the commissioners have not complete control of the personnel and organization in the various county departments. The commissioners, however, have the regulation of salaries under their control.

The need for the move to be taken has been felt for some time as there are great apparent inequalities in the salaries of positions involving practically the same work in various departments, and in some instances the commissioners feel that more men and women are being employed than is justified as compared with other departments doing the same amount of work.

SACRAMENTO CITY LINE IS PROPOSED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The construction of a municipal railroad system along the water front from M to Q streets, serving the city wharves, is proposed by City Commissioner E. M. Weilder.

At present, the city has a track a block long at the city wharf, but this is not connected with the other railroad lines and thus does not serve as a distributing system, says the Union.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The aid of the reflectoscope is to be used hereafter in giving instruction in French at the Public Latin school. William P. Henderson, master of the department, will use it to throw upon the screen a page from a French book, perhaps, or from a French magazine or newspaper. The pupils will be called upon to read it and talk about it. Or it may be an illustration from a French book or periodical that he will show, calling upon the boys to discuss it in French. The object is in part to bring more of the French atmosphere into the class through live French topics.

To those who are not familiar with the class work it is a surprise to hear how much French and how very little English is spoken in it. English is seldom heard. French is used almost exclusively.

A feature of the work that interests the boys is an English-French correspondence carried on with public school boys in France. The boys of the Public Latin school write in French to the French boys about the school here, their sports, their city, their interests, whatsoever these may be. The French boys reply in English, telling about their activities and commenting on what interests them. They have no national sport, they say; and referring to football—they think it strange, they say, that boys should fight each other in play. The French boys play tennis, are fond of walking and riding and go often to the opera. The Boston boys find the ways of the French boys strange and have no desire to change from their own school to one in the land across the water.

HOPE FOR NEW BUILDING

Since the alumni dinner a few weeks ago the boys and friends of the Latin school have been in hopes that a new building wholly adequate for their needs might be put up for them. The building on Warren avenue, which the school occupies is needed by the English high school on Montgomery street. The two buildings are practically one and are connected. The English high school is overcrowded and has to rent 17 rooms elsewhere to accommodate its pupils. This tends to hamper the work and deprives the boys of that association with each other which is recognized to be a good thing. It is hoped that this will bring about soon a new building for the Public Latin school. When one is put up it is hoped that it will be in all ways adequate and in keeping with the historic character of the school. It is the oldest public school in America and has graduated some of the most distinguished men in New England. It has outgrown several more it is expected the school will receive some valuable gifts.

TOYS AID TO STUDY

By the introduction of a beautiful toy horse, a big one, and similar toys into the first grade class, the drawing lessons at the Mather school at Meeting House Hill, have become a joy instead of a task. Rectangles and circles, pyramids and cylinders have not been found particularly interesting by the children, but a horse or sheep or cow, as nearly perfect as a toy animal can be, has strengthened their interest. They have attacked the most difficult problems with undaunted enthusiasm and secured results that surprised all who have seen their work. Facility in the use of the pencil and observation both are developed, and incidentally, a good deal of useful information is secured and mental quali-

ties cultivated. As they draw pictures the little folks learn much about the horse, his peculiarities, distinguishing characteristics, his use, his care.

The toys have been purchased with the school fund. They are all of them superior, coming from the most expert toy makers, and are picked up at times when prices are low. It has been noted by the teachers as a curious fact that the small toy does not interest the child especially. It must be big. So, big it is.

FLATIRON FOR SEWING CLASS

An electric flatiron is a recent acquisition in the sewing class in the Mather school. As every seamstress knows, pressing has an important place in the making of a garment; yet pressing has not been given the attention it should have in the classes, because there was no iron. Even at home an iron could not always be heated when it was needed, so much of the pressing had to be passed by. Now it is done constantly. Even the little girls in the fifth grade press their work beautifully. They can press open a seam without scorching it and keep their aprons, skirts and things free from rumples. The master, George A. Smith, says it is surprising how neatly the girls keep their work since they have had the iron. They handle their sewing more daintily also, taking pride in keeping it smooth.

The girls of the fifth grade now are engaged in making themselves white petticoats. All of the work is done by hand except stitching on the band. That is done on the machine by the teacher, for the pupils of this grade are not permitted to use the sewing machine. They run up the seams neatly, put in a deep hem with tiny stitches, then carefully gather the top edge, it properly and baste it on to the band. Last of all, lace is sewed around the bottom of the hem. While they sew the girls wear large aprons that slip over their dresses to protect the latter from becoming soiled. The aprons are turned up at the bottom to form two big pockets in which thread, scissors and the work itself can be kept close at hand. These, too, they make themselves.

BOY DESCRIBES ENGINE HOUSE

"There is a fire engine house on Dudley street which the people call 'ladder-four fire engine house,'" wrote a Dudley school boy of the fifth grade, named William. "It is two stories high," he continued, "and is made of bricks, but the window sills are made of rock. The floor is made of wood and in the middle of it is a big sheet of brick. The door is made of thick, hard wood. It is double. You can open it on both sides. The fire engine is quite a large one. It has lots of ladders, and carries different kinds of tools, such as axes, hammers, etc. They have four fire horses but they use only three of them. The stalls in which they stay are very large and have doors that open themselves. The firemen are very strong and hardy. They occupy the upper part of the building. They are on duty most of the time. One time when they are off duty is when they are getting their meals. Sometimes they are in bed when the fire alarm rings. They get up and slide down the brass poles. Most of their time is spent in drilling. At other times they read books and play games."

When William's teacher and Mr. Phinney, master of the school, saw it they thought it good enough to be printed in the Dudley Record, the school paper.

News of Interest to Automobilist

A. A. A. LEADERS TO WORK HARD FOR MOTORISTS

President John A. Wilson and the Rest of the Executive Board Plan to Help Better Automobiling in General

NEW RACING LEADER

NEW YORK—President John A. Wilson and the executive board of the American Automobile Association are going to try to make the season of 1914 one of the best from every point of view that the A. A. A. has yet experienced. Not only is more attention going to be paid to the racing game by the three A. A. A. officials, but they are going to take an even more active part than heretofore in general automobile matters.

At the first meeting of the new executive board in this city this week matters were talked over and a number of new plans outlined. One of the chief events of the meeting was the naming of Richard Kennersell as chairman of the contest board, vice William Schimpf, resigned after two years of efficient service.

In Mr. Kennersell the association appears to have named a very competent man for the position. He comes from Franklin, Pa., and has always taken a keen interest in automobiling and cycling. In the days before the automobile was used he was very active in bicycling circles and ever since the automobile first came into the field he has been an ardent motorist. The new chairman plans to attend most of the racing events and give his attention to raising the standard of such contests.

Two other matters which were acted upon by the executive committee were the question of a good roads conference in Washington and the selection of a place for holding the annual midsummer meeting of the association. The first named matter was acted upon favorably and the good roads board of the association will hold a federal conference at the national capital in connection with national roads legislation.

No definite action was taken as regards the location for the midsummer meeting. President Wilson named L. R. Spear, former president of the Massachusetts Automobile Association; S. A. Miles of Chicago and A. G. Batheider, as a committee of three to consider this question and with power to enlarge their committee to such numbers as they might deem best. The committee will report at an early meeting of the executive board.

AUTO LEGISLATION FOR MASSACHUSETTS SOLONS

Although the Massachusetts state Legislature has but just begun its deliberations for 1914, prospects of considerable legislation relating to automobiling being considered on Beacon hill this year are very good at the present time. But seven bills have been presented to date, yet indications point to many more coming up before the time limit expires next Saturday.

In the official reports of the Massachusetts highway commission filed at the State House there are several recommendations affecting automobiling. Among them is renewal of the recommendation made last year by the commission to the effect that some law be passed to prevent the great damage to the highways and bridges of the state by the use of traffic engines, heavy motor trucks and other heavy vehicles. Traffic by motor vehicles is increasing rapidly, and the machines are being driven at a rate of speed that is harmful to the roads. Many bridges in the country towns throughout the state are unsafe for heavy auto trucks, and cannot be rebuilt at the present time. One bridge on the main line between Boston and Fitchburg was entirely destroyed some time ago by a six-ton motor truck passing over it.

Officials of small towns have reported that many of the roads and highways have been badly damaged by motor trucks. The commission feels should not be, for Massachusetts expends many millions of dollars every year for the upkeep of its highways, and laws should be passed to prevent their destruction. The commission is in favor of a law to fix the maximum weight per inch width of tire in contact with the ground, and when a load above the weight allowed must be transported, a permit must be issued allowing heavier vehicles and vehicles to be moved over designated routes under proper conditions. This, it is believed, would go a long way toward preventing road destruction.

Commercial vehicles and motor trucks now travel long distances, and the highway commission feels that it is only fair that the same fee should be charged for their registration as for automobiles of the same horsepower. It is a known fact that the number of automobiles using the state highways is increasing rapidly, and for this reason the commission wants a law passed limiting the maximum speed of automobiles to 25 miles per hour. This it considers is a lot of time, and they will take hold with reasonable limit, and is as fast as a clattering grip.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CLUB IS SHOWING RAPID GROWTH

Although it was organized less than three years ago, the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston has noted a rapid growth both as regards its membership and the amount of work that it is performing along the lines of electric pleasure and commercial vehicle transportation.

In the spring of 1911 the Electric Vehicle Club was formed. It was composed



SECRETARY O. G. DRAPER

entirely of manufacturers and agents of electric automobiles, batteries and accessories. This club continued along these lines until the fall of 1912. It had much success in increasing the use of the electric car in New England, and as this industry grew it was soon realized by those at the head of the club affairs that great assistance to the owners and operators of electric cars could be given through a joint association of dealers and owners.

With this end in view the present Electric Motor Car Club of Boston was organized and its work was to be the cooperative organization of all parties in New England who are interested in the promotion of the electric motor car.

Starting with a membership of 15, the club has grown until now it has a total number of 128. The club members have taken part in a number of activities during the past two years. November last the club held the first exclusive electric automobile show ever held in this country. It was in charge of the convention

machine should be allowed to travel along a public highway. The metropolitan speed limit of 20 miles per hour, the commission claims, has been a decided success, and a limit of 25 miles should have the same result on state roads. In order to enforce this law and so prevent reckless driving, the commission favors a law to change the penalties so as to permit of imprisonment for a long period, and it is thought that this will be more effective than the former penalties.

Visiting operators from other states the commission recommends should be allowed the rights of resident drivers, but should not be allowed greater privileges, and in its report, the commission favors an extension of full rights to all non-resident motorists. It also asks for a larger number plate for the identification of motor cycles.

As a business enterprise the club should be a success and pay reasonable dividends. The charges on the new building which can properly be charged to rent, will be barely 50 per cent more than the rent of their old quarters, while three times as many cars can be taken care of. The great economies that can be put into effect in handling cars can be appreciated by anyone who inspects both locations.

NEW YORK SHOW ENDS TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Tonight marks the closing of the national automobile show at the Grand Central Palace, and according to reports given out by the officials it will mark the end of the most successful motor car show ever held in this city.

Despite the fact that for the first time the show has been held in one building, the attendance has been fully up to that which marked the two shows in previous years. The display of cars has been a very complete one and the exhibits express themselves as well pleased not only with the show but with the outlook for the coming year.

KEEP THE MOTOR WARM

At this time of the year, it is very important that the motor be kept warm. The cooling properties of the radiator are much greater now than in the summer, and the average motor will start easier and run better if a sheet of cardboard, or some other light material is placed so that it will cover a part of the radiator.

MUST HAVE EQUAL PRESSURE

It is most important that brakes of the shoe type should be so adjusted that both members come in contact with the drum at exactly the same instant. Unless the pressure on both sides of the drum is equal the result is uncertain, the shoes wear unequally and are thrown out of line, and they will take hold with reasonable limit, and is as fast as a clattering grip.

of the New England section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America held at the Engineers Club, Boston, May 20-21. The club holds a dinner about every two weeks, at which the members get together and talk over plans for bettering conditions and increasing the use of electric cars in New England.

In 1912 the club published a book on "Pastime Journeys for Electric Automobiles," containing a series of routes with Boston as a center. This publication proved to be so popular that it will be succeeded by another this year. The club will also take an active part in legislative work this year.

The officers and committees at the present time are as follows:

Officers—Day Baker, president; E. S. Mansfield, vice-president; L. L. Edgar, recording secretary; J. S. Codman, treasurer; O. G. Draper, business secretary. Executive committee—Albert Weatherbee, chairman; F. J. Stone, A. E. Carpenter, Day Baker, E. S. Mansfield, L. L. Edgar, J. S. Codman and O. G. Draper. Advisory committee—J. W. M. Bailey, chairman; J. W. Bowerman, R. H. Daggett, W. E. Eldridge, E. A. Gilmore, E. C. Gregg, G. W. Holden, J. C. MacKay, J. L. Morris, F. M. Phelps and J. L. Snow. Civic relations—Day Baker, chairman; F. J. Stone, D. C. Tiffany. Finance committee—R. S. Hale, H. S. Potter. Meetings committee—D. C. Tiffany, chairman; J. W. Emery and R. L. Vredenburg. Membership committee—F. C. Wright, chairman; E. S. Mansfield and F. N. Phelps. Publicity committee—Albert Weatherbee, chairman; P. E. Wright, D. C. Tiffany, F. N. Phelps and R. C. Gregg.

DEDICATION OF NEW CLUB HOUSE NEXT THURSDAY

Massachusetts Automobile Organization to Open Doors of Model Home—Plan Big Affair

Invitations are out for the dedication of the new clubhouse of the Massachusetts Automobile Club which has been erected on the corner of Clarendon and Stuart streets. The event will take place next Thursday night and plans have been perfected to make it a brilliant affair.

Now that the new home is all ready to receive members, the unique plan by which this building was financed will be of interest. A little over a year ago, the club having outgrown its present quarters, was looking for a new home. Ten years had brought so many changes in automobiling, in the length of cars, etc., that the present clubhouse was entirely out of date. A proposition was made by a prominent man to build a new building and lease it to the club, but such a sentiment developed among the members that they should own their house, that the executive committee set about to find the ways and means.

The club had as a result of former frugality quite a little money in its treasury. This was capitalized in the form of a trust and the certificates distributed among the members pro rata. Additional stock was quickly underwritten and subscribed for by members and the trust started with a paid in capital of about \$150,000. After most careful study a site was selected, building plans completed and the balance of the money needed was secured from one of the large savings banks.

The special advantages of this financial plan are:

1. Every member is a stockholder and therefore interested in the financial success of the club. It is to his advantage to buy supplies and have repairs made by the club department, as he will himself benefit by any savings done.

2. Each member receives a share of stock for \$50 in return for his admission fee of a like amount. The theory of the trust is that an admission fee is a member's contribution to the capital of the club.

3. When a member relinquishes his membership for any reason he still retains his stock which he can dispose of as he pleases. In any other club under the same circumstances, his share of the club property reverts to the club and is lost to him or his estate.

As a business enterprise the club should be a success and pay reasonable dividends. The charges on the new building which can properly be charged to rent, will be barely 50 per cent more than the rent of their old quarters, while three times as many cars can be taken care of. The great economies that can be put into effect in handling cars can be appreciated by anyone who inspects both locations.

OFFICERS NAMED BY M. AND A. M.

NEW YORK—Officers of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers for the year have just been elected as follows: President, J. H. Foster; first vice-president, F. Hallett Lovell, Jr.; second vice-president, C. E. Whitney; third vice-president, F. C. Billings; treasurer, L. M. Wainwright; secretary and assistant treasurer, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. William M. Sweet continues as manager.

FOR FAILING CLUTCHES

Nothing bothers a driver so much as to have a clutch which fails to hold, and a lot of trouble is likely to follow such an event. If the connection is of the friction cone type the defect may be remedied by the application of a little fuller's earth. The application should not be made until surface has been cleaned of all oil and grease with gasoline.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Jan. 10, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 11, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 12, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 13, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 14, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 15, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 16, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 17, 1914, From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.

MOUNTING THE AUTO DYNAMO IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Several Positions Where the Mechanism Can Be Fitted, Each One of Them Having Some Points in Its Favor

BEST INSIDE BONNET

While the use of the dynamo is no longer questioned by even the most conservative leave well-enough alone, the place to put the little machine is something that the most learned authorities on the subject continue to disagree upon. One arranges it in front of the engine when it is driven by the fan belt, says Motor Print, another at one side of the engine, another at the other; many place it behind the engine, just above the rim of the flywheel, others prefer it by the side of the clutch shaft, while here and there you find it driven from the cardan shaft. Inside the bonnet, inside the frame, or on the running boards of the car—all of these are alternative positions, each one of which finds a certain amount of favor. Here, briefly, are the relative merits of the more common dynamo positions.

In front of engine—this situation is possible only on comparatively few cars. It is not, however, particularly desirable. For one thing, there is seldom enough room to place a second pulley for driving the dynamo alongside the fan-belt pulley, and if a belt common to the two has to be used, some little slip at the dynamo spindle is more than likely. To overcome this difficulty and to provide the desired amount of circumferential belt contact, it is necessary to rig up a jockey pulley—at best a cumbersome and make-shift device, very apt to be noisy.

A further objection is that the dynamo is exceedingly difficult of access, although this is not a matter of much importance. Probably the worst point of all is the generator's immediate proximity to the radiator, of the heat from which it obtains the fullest benefit. This is bad enough in any case for any ordinary kinds of dynamos, but much worse for these machines which are made self-regulating in output by means of employing cross-magnetization of the armature. In these circumstances there is an additional liability to heat up, consequently, unless the very finest insulation is employed, the position mentioned is not to be commended.

At the side of the engine. The same objection applies with equal force to this position also, except that, as a rule, it is possible when adopting this situation to keep the dynamo fairly low down and close to the underside. If this can be done, matters are considerably mitigated, for about this point the inside of the bonnet is comparatively cool. At present, however, dynamo can only be so mounted when special provision for driving them by gear or chain has been incorporated in the engine. In both the above cases some little difficulty may be met with in placing the wiring from the dynamo to the switchboard so that it neither interferes with the accessibility of the engine nor is subject to derangement through heat or from touching some moving part. The wiring must also be kept well away from that of the magneto.

Behind the engine above the flywheel enjoys considerable advantages, as the wiring only needs to be very short, so that any likelihood of its developing any troubles is very remote indeed. If the dynamo, however, is so placed, it must either make inroads upon the footboard space or else it must be somewhat inaccessible, especially on cars with deep scuttle dashboards.

Beside the clutch shaft. This position introduces a point which distinguishes it materially from those previously considered, inasmuch as the drive, instead of being a constant one, becomes intermittent, since the clutch has to be engaged and disengaged according to the requirements of road service. On the other hand, there is always a certain amount of space at the side of the clutch shaft, and the dynamo placed there is very accessible, by simply lifting up the floor board. It also stands a good chance of keeping cool, and if it incorporates a self-starter, one end of the dynamo shaft can easily be made to drive the flywheel through a rack cut on its rim. The disadvantage following on an intermittent drive is simply that the automatic switch is brought into operation every time the clutch pedal is touched, and therefore has to work far more frequently than when the dynamo is driven by the engine.

Driving from the cardan shaft. This position has been adopted on two cars, but in neither case has there seemed to be any legitimate excuse for adopting it. In the first place, the generator is in this situation likely to get very dirty, the up and down motions of the propeller shaft are bound to cause undue strains both on the belt and armature spindle, while, most important of all, the dynamo only generates current when the car is traveling above a certain minimum road speed, and not, as in other cases, according to the speed of the engine. Thus, if the car were being run on bottom gear, it would quite probably be necessary to open the engine all out, in order to bring the cardan shaft up to a sufficiently high speed for current generation. Wherever possible, the dynamo and



HESS-BRIGHT

IB DWF

BALL BEARINGS

EVERY single feature of a HESS-BRIGHT ANNULAR BALL BEARING bespeaks that thoroughness and accuracy of manufacture which guarantees longer life and less repair cost; making them infinitely superior for pleasure car and commercial vehicle service.

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.
FRONT ST AND ERIE AVE. PHILADELPHIA PA.
— STORES FOR RETAIL DISTRIBUTION —
Philadelphia, 686 N. Broad St.—New York, 1974 Broadway—Chicago, 1800 Michigan Ave.

the battery also ought to be arranged inside the frame. The latter, if of a good make, does not require to be placed in any particularly accessible position, but it should be well covered in, and rendered as weatherproof as possible. The idea of placing both these on the running board, and covering them with wooden boxes, is only temporary arrangement.

No permanent fixture should ever be carried on the running board except, maybe, a small toolbox and even that is best hidden away. Any mechanism like a dynamo is better out of sight, where it is more immune from attention. For this reason, the position under the footboards is preferable to one under the bonnet, although the latter, I do not doubt, will be the dynamo position of the future, when, incorporated with an electric self-starting device, it becomes a standard fitting.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Now they have the electric automobile brake.

Minneapolis is to hold its annual automobile show the week beginning Jan. 31.

San Francisco has a Chinese automobile club, the first to be formed in the United States.

John Stewart, a wealthy resident of Elburn, Ill., has contributed \$50,000 toward the Lincoln highway fund.

Harry Grant, winner of the Vanderbilt cup two years in succession, is in England for the purpose of purchasing a fast racer.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers held in New York, Jan. 6, Henry M. Leland was elected president.

There were only five 'automobile manufacturing concerns in the United States that increased the number of models made by them in 1912.

There has been quite a decrease in the average price of the automobile in the United States this year. It is now \$2347 as against \$2585 for 1912.

The Bay State Automobile Association will meet Thursday evening when officers for 1914 are to be elected. The work of nominating the men is now being taken up by the committee of five.

With the idea of improving many of the existing conditions in the local automobile trade 14 of the representative dealers of Washington, D. C., have organized the Automobile Trade Association of Washington.

The new clubhouse of the Dallas Automobile Building Association of Dallas, Tex., has been completed and turned over to the club. The approximate cost of the clubhouse was \$22,000. The structure is 1½ stories high, built on the bungalow plan, with concrete base.

A concrete toll road to cost \$3,500,000 and to extend from Chicago to St. Louis, traversing 18 counties, is proposed. The secretary of state for Illinois has issued articles of incorporation. The road is to be known as the Chicago-St. Louis automobile boulevard.

Just to show what the big automobile men of Detroit can do in a public spirited way it is necessary only to mention the fact that they were leaders in a spectacular meeting of the Detroit Athletic Club recently, at which \$600,000 of second mortgage bonds for financing the new D. A. C. were subscribed.

At the eighth annual meeting and election of the Quaker City Motor Club this week at headquarters the following were selected to serve the ensuing year: Paul B. Huyette, president; G. Douglas Bartlett, first vice president; B. H. Kirkbride, second vice president; Ralph



The Best Light On Any Subject

RAYO Lamps gives the softest, steadiest light for work or play, for young or old.

Rayo Lamps

A constant comfort to all the family. Solid brass, nickel-plated. Handsome. Strong. Easy to clean and rewick. Lighted without removing chimney or shade.

At dealers everywhere, or write for descriptive circular

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York of New York Buffalo
Albany Albany Boston

L. Murray, treasurer; A. E. Adams, secretary.

With approximately \$1,000,000 worth of motor cars on exhibition, the Importers' Automobile Salon opened in the ballroom of the Astor Friday, Jan. 2. Seven nations were represented among the 12 different makes of cars and the five makes of tires which with both separate body and two accessory exhibits, comprise the exhibition.

The Columbus (O.) Automobile Club has elected the following officers for 1914: Dr. J. W. Means, president; L. M. Browne, first vice-president; P. F. Minnoch, second vice-president; J. E. Walsh, secretary; C. Edward Bone, treasurer, and M. A. Pixley, Ralph Hirsch, Harry McClell, Ira P. Madden, E. J. Girard, T. E. Curtin and Joseph Diederich, members of the board of trustees.

To direct all motorists to Los Angeles from Chicago by means of the longest system of automobile signs ever erected is a plan of the Automobile Club of Southern California. Thousands of signs, erected at estimated spaces of a mile, from Chicago across the continent into Southern California is the aim of the officials of the Auto Club.

Assurances have been given by Chairman Kennersell of the contest board of the American Automobile Association that official action will be issued by the Santa Monica Bay Chamber of Commerce for the running of the Vanderbilt cup race on Feb. 21 over the famous road course at Santa Monica, the fastest road course in America. The grand prize race will be held on Feb. 23, and, as heretofore, will be a free-for-all event with prizes similar to those offered in the Vanderbilt cup race.

The Automobile Club of Buffalo has elected the following officers for 1914: Maurice M. Wall, president; James H. McNulty, vice-president; A. W. Kreinheder, treasurer; Dai H. Lewis, secretary; J. A. Cramer, Oliver Cabana, Jr., Henry R. Ford, Harry Thorp Vars, Charles Clifton, George C. Diehl and E. D. Horgan, board of directors. At the annual meeting the membership committee's report showed the total membership of the

club to be 3389, which is the largest individual automobile club in the world.

Citizens of Corsicana, Tex., and vicinity have recently passed a bond issue of \$480,000 for the construction of pike roads, the preliminary work on which has already started. This link in the road work in Texas will give practically a continuous pike road extending from Denison on the north line of the state, through Sherman, Dallas and Corsicana for a distance of about 200 miles. The shell roads in the southern part of the state now extend from Galveston north about 100 miles, which in all gives the motorist a good road three fourths of the distance across the state from north to south.

The Smooth Roller Bearing Lends Life to the Wearing.

Mueller Colonial Faucets
(Self-Closing)

We "edit" all objectionable features out of our Plumbing Goods just as faithfully as the Monitor edits all objectionable news from its columns. That's why Mueller Goods are strictly high grade, and absolutely dependable. Ask us for "The New Servant" booklet. Get acquainted with Mueller Plumbing Goods. They are Unconditionally Guaranteed.

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.
DECATUR, ILL.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BARNES, ORE.

Chandler & Co.'s Greatest Fur Sale

Candidly there were grave doubts in the minds of Chandler & Co. as to the advisability of holding a Fur sale this season of the magnitude of their previous sales, for the fur business had been anything but encouraging. They determined, therefore, to hold a smaller sale, and their representatives visited the markets for this purpose.

Furs were none too plentiful in the hands of three of the four best makers in America, and the discounts were comparatively small, 25 per cent being the best. The fourth one, however, a strictly wholesale manufacturer, who has no retail outlet of his own, did have an enormous stock of very fine furs, in value about \$80,000.00.

Chandler & Co. had no idea of buying the entire lot, but thought a selection at a fair discount would be sufficient. The manufacturer stated that he had up to that time made no break in prices. It was about time, however, to start on his next season's business, and he said if

Chandler & Co. would consider purchasing his entire stock he would make them a price. He finally decided that he would let the whole lot go at 50 per cent discount.

It was found that the original prices had been so reasonable, and the furs were made of such fine quality skins and so beautifully shaded, and every garment, whether a coat, scarf, or muff, was shaped in such up-to-date fashion that at 50 per cent discount it brought the price of a high-class piece of fur down to the price of a medium or inexpensive piece.

Therefore, it seemed the part of wisdom to buy the entire lot, for Chandler & Co. felt that with such values as they could give to their customers they would not only largely increase their business, but their fur clientele as well.

Furs 50% Discount

Hudson Seal Coats	
1 Coat (Model).....	275.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	72.50
1 Coat (Model).....	150.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	135.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	210.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	87.50
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	180.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	122.50
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	100.00
Karakul Coats	
2 Karakul Coats.....	45.00
1 Karakul Coat.....	100.00
1 Karakul Coat.....	175.00
1 Karakul Coat.....	185.00
1 Karakul Coat.....	200.00
1 Karakul Coat.....	200.00
Near Seal Coats	
1 Near Seal Coat.....	95.00
1 Near Seal Coat.....	62.50
Leopard Coats	
2 Leopard Coats.....	120.00
Pony Coats	
1 Pony Coat.....	40.00
1 Pony Coat.....	25.00
1 Pony Coat.....	35.00
1 Pony Coat.....	45.00
1 Pony Coat.....	15.00
1 Pony Coat.....	35.00
1 Pony Coat.....	15.00
1 Pony Coat.....	35.00
1 Pony Coat.....	25.00
1 Pony Coat.....	25.00

Prices and quantities are subject to change as the furs are on sale as this advertisement is written

Fur Sets	
Karakul Set.....	175.00
Karakul Set.....	165.00
Nat. Blue Fox Set.....	137.50
Fox Set.....	112.50
Rock Opossum Set.....	117.50
Purple Mole Set.....	75.00
Purple Mole Set.....	50.00
Hudson Seal and Opossum Set	
Dyed Stone Marten.....	62.50
Dyed Stone Marten.....	150.00
Dyed Stone Marten.....	47.50
Hudson Bay Sable.....	195.00
Hudson Bay Sable.....	250.00
Pointed Stone Marten.....	67.50
Stone Marten Set.....	125.00
Dyed Stone Marten.....	150.00
Hudson Bay Sable.....	125.00
Hudson Bay Sable.....	92.50
Hudson Bay Sable.....	110.00
Dyed Stone Marten.....	72.50
Hudson Bay Sable.....	125.00
Red Fox Set.....	50.00
Pointed Fox	
2 Scarfs.....	55.00
1 Scarf.....	27.50
1 Scarf.....	24.00
1 Scarf.....	15.00
1 Muff.....	50.00
1 Muff.....	40.00
1 Muff.....	55.00
1 Set.....	112.50

Mink	
1 Mink Scarf.....	20.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	50.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	55.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	90.00
2 Mink Scarfs.....	75.00
2 Mink Scarfs.....	35.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	45.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	65.00
3 Mink Scarfs.....	100.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	37.50
2 Mink Scarfs.....	87.50
1 Mink Scarf.....	200.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	150.00
Black Fox	
3 Black Fox Scarfs.....	40.00
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	15.00
2 Black Fox Scarfs.....	17.50
2 Black Fox Scarfs.....	32.50
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	10.00
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	30.00
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	15.00
2 Black Fox Scarfs.....	87.50
2 Black Fox Scarfs.....	100.00
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	110.00
1 Black Fox Scarf.....	55.00

Fitch	
1 Scarf (Model).....	35.00
1 Scarf (Imported).....	15.00
1 Scarf.....	20.00
1 Scarf.....	37.50
1 Scarf.....	25.00
1 Scarf.....	200.00
1 Scarf.....	75.00
1 Scarf.....	37.50
1 Scarf.....	47.50
1 Scarf.....	55.00
1 Scarf.....	150.00
1 Scarf.....	45.00
Mole	
4 Mole Scarfs.....	30.00
3 Mole Scarfs.....	25.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	15.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	100.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	17.50
2 Mole Scarfs.....	37.50
3 Mole Scarfs.....	62.50
1 Mole Scarf.....	125.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	50.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	130.00
1 Mole Scarf.....	62.50

Skunk	
2 Skunk Scarfs.....	15.00
1 Skunk Scarf.....	75.00
1 Skunk Scarf.....	20.00
1 Skunk Scarf.....	25.00
1 Skunk Scarf.....	12.50
1 Skunk Scarf.....	35.00
2 Skunk Scarfs.....	17.50
2 Skunk Scarfs.....	27.50
Hudson Seal	
1 Scarf.....	17.50
2 Skunk Scarfs.....	22.50
1 Scarf.....	12.50
1 Scarf.....	20.00
1 Scarf.....	25.00
1 Scarf.....	35.00
1 Scarf.....	65.00
1 Scarf.....	95.00
Marten	
1 Pointed Stone Marten Scarf.....	22.50
1 Baum Muff.....	50.00
1 Stone Muff.....	50.00

White Fox	
1 White Fox Set.....	65.00
1 White Fox Set.....	75.00
1 White Fox Set.....	85.00
Broadtail	
1 Broadtail Scarf.....	37.50
1 Broadtail Scarf.....	20.00
1 Broadtail Scarf.....	15.00
1 Broadtail Scarf.....	11.25
Persian Lamb	
5 Scarfs.....	7.50
1 Scarf.....	37.50
1 Scarf.....	25.00
1 Scarf.....	15.00
1 Scarf.....	45.00
1 Scarf.....	17.50
1 Scarf.....	55.00
1 Scarf.....	35.00
1 Scarf.....	27.50
Karakul	
2 Karakul Scarfs.....	8.75
1 Karakul Scarf.....	22.50
1 Karakul Scarf.....	6.00
1 Karakul Scarf.....	13.50
1 Karakul Scarf.....	20.00
1 Karakul Scarf.....	37.50
1 Karakul Scarf.....	17.50
1 Karakul Scarf.....	62.50
1 Karakul Scarf.....	37.50
Wolverine	
1 Wolverine Set.....	100.00
1 Wolverine Set.....	75.00
1 Wolverine Set.....	45.00

Raccoon	
4 Black Scarfs.....	25.00
1 Black Scarf.....	12.50
3 Sable Scarfs.....	40.00
3 Sable Scarfs.....	15.00
3 Sable Scarfs.....	11.25
Australian Opossum	
1 Scarf.....	17.50
2 Scarfs.....	12.50
1 Scarf.....	18.50
1 Scarf.....	9.00
1 Scarf.....	10.00
1 Scarf.....	45.00
1 Scarf.....	35.00
6 Scarfs.....	16.50
3 Scarfs.....	7.50
1 Scarf.....	25.00
1 Scarf.....	30.00
Sable Squirrel	
2 Scarfs.....	10.00
6 Scarfs.....	5.00
2 Scarfs.....	6.00
1 Scarf.....	7.50
4 Scarfs.....	8.25
8 Scarfs.....	6.50
1 Scarf.....	10.00
1 Scarf.....	12.50
1 Scarf.....	35.00
1 Scarf.....	17.50
Cinnamon Opossum	
1 Scarf.....	4.50
1 Scarf.....	5.00
2 Scarfs.....	13.25
2 Scarfs.....	16.75
Fisher	
1 Set.....	100.00
1 Set (Model).....	135.00

Prices and quantities are subject to change as the furs are on sale as this advertisement is written

Items in the January Clearance

Waists	
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	4.75
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	7.50
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	7.50
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	16.75
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	2.50
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	8.50
15 French Crepe Blouses.....	3.50
Neckwear	
54 Sleeveless Gimpes, with Dutch collars, hand emb.....	2.50
2 Crepe Collar Cases.....	2.50
17 Girdles.....	2.50
7 Real Irish Dublin.....	7.50
6 Hand Emb. Jabots.....	8.00
17 Sunshine Collars, jabot style.....	35.00
6 Real Irish Collars.....	35.00
11 Model Collars, fur trimmed.....	3.50
7 Feather Neckties.....	10.00
100 Colored Silk Bows.....	50c and 75c
14 Model Neck Bows.....	2.50
27 Collars, hand emb.....	1.50
17 Emb. Chiffon Waist Patterns.....	8.50
Handkerchiefs	
600 Men's Pure Linen.....	25c for 6
540 Women's Pure Linen.....	25c for 6
1200 Women's Hand Emb. 3x1 1/2, 3 for 1.....	1.00
Gloves	
105 prs. Tan Cape Gloves.....	1.50
105 prs. Men's Washable Chambray Gloves.....	1.15
35 prs. Women's Mocha Gloves.....	1.25
95 prs. 12-button French Gloves.....	2.25
154 prs. 16-button Fine French Gloves.....	3.50
285 prs. 16-button French Gloves.....	3.50
28 prs. Men's Tan Cape Gloves.....	1.15
Hosiery	
182 prs. Silk Hose.....	1.50-2.00
28 prs. Lace Silk Hose.....	2.25
74 prs. Colored Silk Hose.....	1.00
104 prs. Infants' Cashmere Hose.....	25c
117 prs. Men's Thread Silk Hose.....	25c
42 prs. Men's Black Silk Hose.....	25c
Women's and Misses' Wool Sweater Coats, Regular prices 5.00, 6.00, 6.50. All at.....	
29 Imp. Shetland Sweaters.....	2.75-3.00
29 Phoenix Mufflers.....	50c
29 Phoenix Mufflers.....	1.50
Petticoats	
6 White Linen Tub Petticoats.....	2.25
1 Model Petticoat.....	14.50
3 Striped Jersey Top Petticoats.....	11.50
6 White Petticoats, lace trimmed.....	6.50
15 Colored Jersey Top Petticoats, special.....	2.95
4 Mesaline Petticoats.....	2.50
6 Mesaline Petticoats.....	5.00
4 Extra Silk Mesaline.....	2.50
4 Kayser Silk Jersey.....	5.00
3 Mesaline Slips.....	2.50
14 Mesaline Slips.....	3.95
Scarfs	
9 Maroon Buffs.....	4.50
22 Chiffon Scarfs.....	1.50
35 Auto Velv. dark colors.....	1.50
12 Chausseable Chiffon Vels.....	1.50
166 yds. Velvings.....	50c and 75c
Jewelry	
5 Sterling Vanity Cases.....	15.00
4 Gun Metal Mesh Bags.....	6.00
19 Jeweled Bars.....	2.50
4 Watch Vanity Cases.....	18.00
17 Maline Bow Pins.....	1.50
3 Sterling Watch Bracelets.....	18.00
2 Sterling Silver Mesh Bags.....	22.50
2 Vanity Powder.....	14.50
1 Hair Ornament.....	14.50
11 Sterling Silver Coin Holders.....	3.00
Leather Goods	
Black Parrot Velvet Vanity Bag.....	6.00
Black Velvet Vanity Bag.....	3.50
Black Velvet Vanity Bag.....	3.00
Men's 18-in. Pigskin Bags.....	15.00
Plaid Pin Seal Vanity Bags.....	5.00
English Morocco Shopping Bags.....	5.00
Pin Seal Vanity Bags, with watch.....	12.50
Gathered Pin Seal Bag.....	8.50
Black Brocade Velvet Bag.....	6.00
Table Linens	
16 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	2.25
17 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	3.50
7 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	3.50
16 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	2.25
8 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	2.25
20 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	2.00
11 Table Cloths, 24 1/2 yds.....	2.00
6 doz. Napkins, 22 1/2 in.....	3.00
10 doz. Napkins, 22 1/2 in.....	3.75
10 doz. Napkins, 22 1/2 in.....	4.00
16 doz. Napkins, 24 1/2 in.....	4.25
60 Emb. Doilies, 12 in.....	65c
24 Emb. Centerpieces.....	85c
24 Emb. Hemstitched Luncheon Napkins, doz.....	3.50
Housekeeping Linens	
600 yds. Crash, yard.....	17c
400 Rollers.....	30c
132 Hemstitched Towels.....	50c
250 Hemstitched Towels.....	35c
36 Emb. Guest Towels.....	82c
180 Turkish Towels.....	50c
150 Cotton Sheets, 63x90 in.....	75c
150 Cotton Sheets, 81x90 in.....	95c
120 Cotton Sheets, 72x90 in.....	80c
300 Cotton Slips, 42x9 1/2 in.....	22c
12 prs. Single Bed Blankets, pr.....	5.50
20 prs. Double Bed Blankets, pr.....	6.50
10 prs. Extra Size Blankets, pr.....	7.00
20 Woolen Bed Spreads, 4 ft. 6 in.....	4.75
10 Down Puffs.....	5.00
8 Down Puffs with border.....	6.00

AN ASSEMBLING

This is an assembling of lots of Suits and Dresses—new spring models—made up of very expensive materials left from the winter's business—of odd lots of Suits, Dresses and Coats remaining in the maker's stocks—of odd lots of Suits, Dresses and Coats marked down from Chandler & Co.'s own stock.

It may seem strange for an 80.00 opera wrap to be assembled with a sturdy 50.00 great coat, or a 75.00 evening or party dress with a 50.00 matelasse gown, or a 75.00 beautiful fur-trimmed velvet suit with a 45.00 cloth suit, all in the same lot at 25.00 and 35.00. But such is the condition, and the sale Monday will comprise the combining of

Suits Dresses Coats

Values Based on the Original Wholesale Cost

40.00, 50.00 to 75.00 and 85.00 to 100.00

All at \$25 and \$35

Of Several Hundred Pieces the following are Fair Illustrations of the Values

Two draped *Decollete Dresses*, charmeuse and shadow lace, worth 60.00, for 35.00. A beautiful black *Velveteen Suit*, originally 80.00, for 35.00. Three or four *Street Coats*, made to sell for 45.00 and 50.00, for 25.00. Nine or ten *Corduroy and Velvet Suits*, worth 48.00, for 35.00. Three imported model *Evening Gowns*, made to sell for 100.00 and 125.00, for 35.00. Five or six fine *Coats* for street wear, originally 58.00 and 60.00, for 35.00. Six or seven navy and black *Semi-Dress Suits*, formerly 45.00 and 48.00, for 25.00. A silk brocaded *Matelasse Coat*, formerly 100.00, for 35.00. One beautiful plaited chiffon *Evening Gown*, originally 45.00, for 25.00. Two or three double texture *Street Coats*, formerly 50.00, for 25.00. A wool de laine *Suit* in navy, made to sell for 58.00, for 35.00. Five *Evening Gowns* of taffeta, formerly 45.00, for 25.00. Two black *Serge Suits*, formerly 58.00, for 35.00. A brocaded silk *Evening Wrap*, formerly 80.00, for 35.00. An American Beauty *Chiffon Gown*, made to sell for 65.00, for 25.00. Three black *Serge Suits*, formerly 40.00, for 25.00. Two black *Duetyne Street Coats*, formerly 40.00, for 25.00. Two *Chiffon Evening Gowns*, beaded, originally 85.00, for 35.00. A black *Broadcloth Coat*, originally 85.00, for 35.00. A fur-trimmed *Velvet Suit*, formerly 55.00, for 35.00, and many others just as interesting.

Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

As in the women's departments, the inevitable result of large selling is an accumulation of small lots, single pieces and broken assortments. These have been assembled, repriced and placed in two great lots.

Values 40.00 to 45.00 and 55.00 to 75.00

All \$25 and \$35

There are Misses' fur trimmed *Velveteen Suits* and *Gowns*, worth 40.00 to 55.00, for 25.00. *Afternoon Dresses* of imported velvet, worth 40.00 to 45.00, for 25.00. Fur trimmed *Plush Wraps*, trimmed, worth 65.00, for 35.00. *Street and Afternoon Dresses* of imported *Peau de Pêche*, worth 45.00, for 25.00. A fur trimmed cut velvet and Ural cloth *Coat*, worth 40.00, for 25.00. *Broadcloth Suits*, worth 40.00 to 45.00, for 25.00. Three fur trimmed *Chiffon Velvet Coats*, worth 40.00, for 25.00. Fifteen *Velour de Laine Coats*, fur collars, worth 40.00, for 25.00. Three brown *Chiffon Velvet Suits*, worth 55.00, for 35.00. A *Chiffon Velvet Suit*, fitch trimmed, worth 75.00, for 35.00.

East India Druggets

Woven by hand of heavy quality wool, in pure vegetable dyes—reversible—Cheap as domestic rugs.

The first shipment under the new tariff. One Half the price elsewhere.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914

Twentieth Century Club Is to Mark Score of Years

Next Monday Afternoon to Be Given to Round Table Discussion, Evening to Dinner and Various Addresses

ITS PURPOSE IS THEME

Next Monday afternoon and evening the Twentieth Century Club will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a round table discussion and a dinner, following which the growth of "a finer public spirit and a better social order" in the city, the nation and the world during the past two decades will be summed up by Robert A. Woods, John Graham Brooks and Edwin D. Mead, the program to close with a forward look by Mrs. Eva W. White, who will speak of the future opportunity of the civic club.

Reminiscences of club activities and comments on club policies, present and future, are to make up the round table discussion, at which Samuel F. Hubbard, superintendent of North End Union, will preside. Much that already has been told about the club and much that lives, too, only in the memory of the older members is sure to come out at this time so that the afternoon meeting promises to be as interesting in a way as the speaking which will follow the dinner.

Began in Conversation

Like many another organization that has grown to be of far-reaching influence the Twentieth Century Club had its beginning in an unpremeditated conversation. Two men, William Ordway Partridge and Charles H. Ames, stopped on the street to talk over a matter of public interest and concluded what a splendid thing it would be if people who wanted to improve conditions could only get together and express their views in an open forum. It was not long after that the following invitation was sent out to public-spirited citizens, signed by 12 men:

RIVER OVER WHICH INDIANS CAST TIMBER BRIDGES THrice SPANNED BY MODERN ARCH

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—From the time the Hagwilget Indians first came down from Moricetown and took possession of the land now known as the Hagwilget Indian village many years ago the crossing of the Bulkley river was always a serious problem and now a big bridge has been constructed which will stand the high water test.

For years the Indians traveled on foot over narrow trails, cut by themselves along the south bank of the Bulkley river to Mission Point, where the Bulkley and Skeena rivers join forces. Here they crossed in canoes to the Hudson's bay trading post, where they disposed of their furs and bought their supplies. It was a rugged trail, and imposed great hardship. It was not until 20 years ago that Deputy Chief Charles, of the Hagwilget, conceived a plan to erect a bridge across the Hagwilget canyon, situated just north of the village.

Charles laid his plans before the Hagwilget and Hazelton chiefs, and in due time, for the Indians never undertake anything without due consideration, the plans were adopted and the two tribes joined forces under the direction of Deputy Chief Charles and worked all summer in throwing across the gorge a low level foot bridge situated at the mouth of the canyon.

Second Bridge Begun

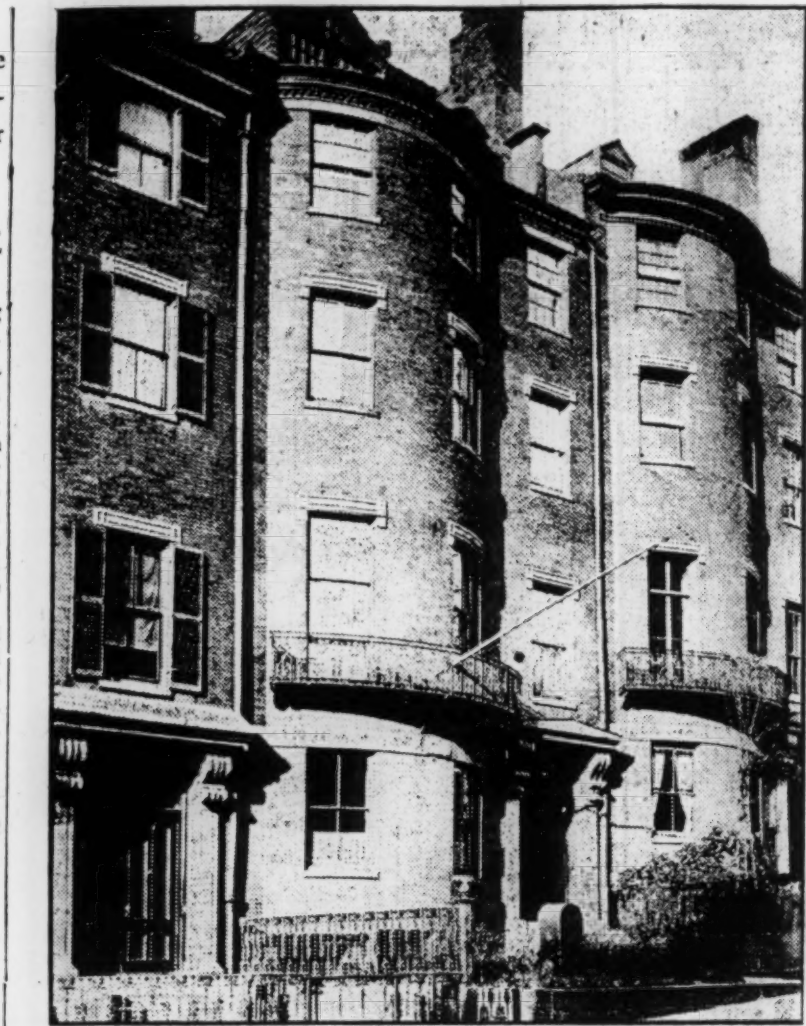
This bridge was completed and for two years was the delight of the Indians. The spring floods finally destroyed it and the natives had to resort to the old trails and the canoes at the mouth of the river. The originator of the foot bridge was, however, planning a greater and a stronger bridge, and late the next fall he again went to the chiefs with his ideas of a structure that would permit taking horses across. He received encouragement and for two years the Indians worked on their second bridge.

The bridge called for bigger timber and much more work. The two tribes fell to their jobs, and after hunting a short time they came back to the settlement with their meat and cut trees, made timbers, hauled them in, until their food supply ran out. They would then take to the woods and hunt until another supply was secured, then go back to the bridge again. It was in the winter that they got the material ready, and it was two seasons before it was ready for use. In the construction the heavy timbers were bound together with spruce saplings wound round and round the joints. This made the structure quite firm, and when finished there was great rejoicing among the natives.

The second bridge was in use one year and part of the second when the spring opened up early and the second structure was washed away. Once more the old trails were used.

Third One Still Stands

Deputy Chief Charles was not to be so easily defeated. He knew that he could build a bridge that would last, and the following season he, for the third time, approached the chiefs with a proposition to build even a greater bridge. This time he proposed that they build across the eastern end of the canyon and at a



House, 3 Joy street, is that with flagpole and door is at right

particularly interested in social and industrial progress, Edward Everett Hale's name heading the list:

"It is felt by many that a club in Boston, including men in the various fields of literature, art, politics and business, animated by a common progressive spirit and interested alike in the creation of a better society, would be a distinct addition to the intellectual and moral life of our city. With a view to the organization of such a Twentieth Century Club, we invite you to meet with us at No. 6 Hancock avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock."

It was two months later that the club was organized, and since that time 1320 persons have been members, one third of whom have been women. The present membership is about 650. The growth of the average attendance at the Saturday luncheons, which of late years have exceeded in popularity the evening meetings, has been from 25 to 125, an average which is steadily maintained. During the 20 years more than 1300 speakers have addressed the club, more than 800 of them appearing during the first 10 years.

Members Prominent

But mere figures give no real indication of what the club has accomplished nor of what it has meant to the hundreds of men and women who have enrolled as its members. An organization which for 20 years has maintained an open forum with no bar against politics or religion or in fact any subject

height which would protect the bridge from the high waters. He again received encouragement from the Hagwilget chiefs, and this time the Moricetown Indians joined with them.

The third Indian bridge, which for the past 13 years has been doing service and which for many years was the main thoroughfare between Hazelton and the Bulkley valley, is still standing, a little out of repair but still used by the Indians, although since the construction of the Hagwilget high level bridge the old structure has been more than ever neglected, and its future usefulness will be purely of a historical nature.

Deputy Chief Charles finally succeeded in constructing a bridge which has stood the test for years and with a few repairs would be good for a good many more years were it not for the new bridge just completed. The great trees for the old Indian bridge were packed all the way to the bridge site on the Indians' backs. In this work the squaws played a very prominent part. The men when not hunting and trapping put in their time making lumber and shaping the timbers. Everything was whipsawed and the ends of the logs were fire tested to prevent decay. While the work was going on at Hagwilget the squaws prepared the meals and every day was a picnic. Everybody ate from the same pot and everybody contributed to the menu.

A feature of this bridge is the almost total absence of nails. Joints were made by dovetailing and burning a hole with red hot coals through the two logs, into which was driven a stout wooden spike. The joints were then bound with wire. The big cable which supports the structure was secured from the Hudson's Bay Company, who had used it on their first steamboat up the river.

LELAND STANFORD CHAPEL ART RESTORATION WORK ADVANCES

SAN FRANCISCO—Signor Lorenzo Zampato, ceramic artist, who is restoring the mosaic decorations of the Leland Stanford Memorial church, for eight hours a day works upon scaffolding setting in the tiny colored blocks of glass and porcelain-like material, most of which are less than a quarter of an inch square. He is now working on the bulk of the church, completing the decorations at the rate of about three square yards each day. He estimates that it will take him 4½ years to complete his work.

Stagings are being erected back of the pulpit for the next stage in the restoration proceedings, says the Examiner. Most of the designs will have to be chiseled off the walls completely, but much of the gold-leaf background work will merely be patched. But little will have to be done to the Lord's Supper scene, which occupies the central portion of the wall back of the pulpit. This piece of work is the finest in the church, being made out of more minute blocks than any other of the pictures. It was left nearly intact and the few places where it needs repairing are hard to

find. The picture is a copy of Cosimo Rosselli's masterpiece, which is in the Vatican, having been executed at the order of Pope Sixtus IV. Della Rovere in the year 1490, and is claimed to be the only execution of the work in America. In the background of the picture are smaller pictures representing Christ before the crucifixion.

Before the return of the students the large pipe organ will be restored to its place on either side of the choir loft. In addition to the original organ, there is being installed a set of cathedral chimes, the sound of which will come from the dome of the church, and an echo organ is being installed in one of the transepts.

CHEAPER GAS FOR DENVER

DENVER, Col.—The Denver Gas & Electric Light Company has announced a reduction of 5 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas on bills rendered on or after Feb. 1. This makes the price of gas 80 cents net, says the Times.

Finer Public Spirit and a Better Social Order During Last Two Decades, the General Dinner Topic for Famed Speakers

MUCH TO TALK ABOUT

that concerns human welfare obviously is a force to be reckoned with whether its membership be large or small; doubly so when, as in this case, only those persons are admitted to membership who have shown an intelligent interest in the common good and are already useful to the community.

It has never been the purpose of the club to have lectures which should be merely informing, lectures on art and literature, for example. This has been left to those clubs or organizations primarily interested in such subjects. Yet even these organizations, where the emphasis in lectures and discussions has been on the intellectual rather than the social and practical, have been sufficiently touched by the ideals and purposes of the Twentieth Century Club, the older members of the club declare, so that of late years they have made an attempt to deal with literature and art more in their relation to human needs than as something outside the realm of present day experience.

In fact, Secretary Edward H. Chandler claims, the animus of the Twentieth Century Club has pervaded all interests throughout the city to such an extent that people in all kinds of clubs are no longer afraid to listen to theories or doctrines in which they do not believe. Church clubs which a quarter of a century ago never thought of discussing secular and social subjects are now ready to hear and talk about child labor, housing reform, the minimum wage, and vocational training. To the Twentieth Century Club belongs the credit of having opened in Boston the field for free discussion of practically every subject that concerns human progress.

Impels Others

The club has not undertaken to give its approval as an organization to movements and burning questions of the hour nor to express its disapproval; it has preferred rather to provide a place where movements and questions could be freely discussed pro and con. Out of this discussion has come the crystallization of sentiment on the part of various groups which has led to the formation and active interest of other organizations in the matters talked about at the mother club. Indeed it would be difficult to estimate how many lines of human endeavor have had their inception during the last 20 years in the Twentieth Century Club. And it is a significant fact that today its members are to be



Parlor always at disposal of organization's members

found on the executive boards of almost every worth-while organization in Boston. Millet's "Sower," used as the club's bookplate, is regarded as a fitting symbol of the club's work: it sows the seed year after year, and every year it sees evidences of a growth in that for which the club stands—"a finer public spirit and a better social order." And while the club would not take credit to itself for such tangible results, for example, as changes in the city charter or improvements in the school system, it is a matter of common opinion that the seed which brought the harvest was sown at some of its meetings.

From a list of more than 1300 notable speakers it is hardly possible to go into details as to the ground covered in their addresses. Social reform and economic reform, problems of the home, city, state, nation and the world all have been presented and given a fair hearing. The speakers have included Wilfred T. Grenfell, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Richard Burton, Fred W. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, W. B. Yeats, Joseph Fels, Baron Bernardo di San Severino, Stanton Coit, Baron de Constant d'Estournelles, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Champ Clark and Alfred Noyes.

In 1895 the club organized four departments—social science, municipal reform, art and education—and members were requested to signify what department they preferred. This departmental arrangement was discontinued in May, 1901, and since this time the club has done its work through separate small committees, each appointed for a definite purpose. Today there are 12 such committees, including those on art exhibition, drama, education and international relations.

Is Educational Force

One of the most important features instituted by the education department and carried on for several years was the

Saturday morning lectures of the university extension order, to which people came from all parts of Boston and from places outside. Another undertaking was the furnishing in 1898 of 36 free lectures in six different Boston schools.

For two years the club, through its art department, provided free organ recitals which were attended by thousands, the majority of them working people. Exhibitions of various kinds have been held at the club, courses in Bible study have been given, reports and lectures have been published, as well as a lecture service list. This last has been put out annually for 12 years as a guide to organizations or communities wishing to have a directory of able speakers on a variety of subjects.

The present home of the club is at 3 Joy street. The library is housed in the Town room on the top floor next door, where it may be freely used not only by club members, but by any one who cares to drop in. The luncheons and meetings are held on the first floor, and on the second floor are rooms for sociability and reading. The third and fourth floors are

LACK OF RAILROADS SHOWS EFFECT IN DECREASE OF ALASKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—The value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1913 is estimated at \$18,000,000 by Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States geological survey, as compared with \$22,537,831 for 1912. The value of the gold output is estimated at \$15,450,000; that of 1912 was \$17,145,951. There was also very marked decrease in copper production, that of 1913 being estimated to have been 19,700,000 pounds, valued at about \$3,014,000, while that of 1912 was 29,230,491 pounds, valued at \$4,823,031. As the Alaska silver output is largely a by-product of gold and copper mining, this also showed a decrease in value from \$316,839 in 1912 to about \$220,000 in 1913. Other minerals, including marble, gypsum, tin, etc., are estimated to have been produced to the value of about \$220,000 in 1913, or about the same as the value of the production of 1912.

The territory has produced mineral wealth to the value of \$248,300,000. Of this \$228,200,000 is gold, \$16,580,000 copper, \$2,060,000 silver, \$300,000 coal, and the balance tin, lead, marble, gypsum, petroleum, etc. Copper mining began in Alaska in 1901, and the total production is about 110,000,000 pounds.

There are several reasons for the decrease of over \$3,500,000 in the value of Alaska's mineral output. The most important of these is the condition of the placer mining industry, which, in spite of the advances made in lode mining, still furnishes two thirds of the gold output. Less than 40 per cent of the placer gold is produced by large plants, the balance being still won from the rich gravels that can be profitably mined by hand methods. Therefore marked fluctuation in the placer gold output is inevitable, due to exhaustion of bonanzas on one hand, and the discovery of new districts on the other. Moreover, these small operations are far

Career of Working Civic and Educational Organization Shows "The Sower" Is Truly Symbolical of Purpose and Policy

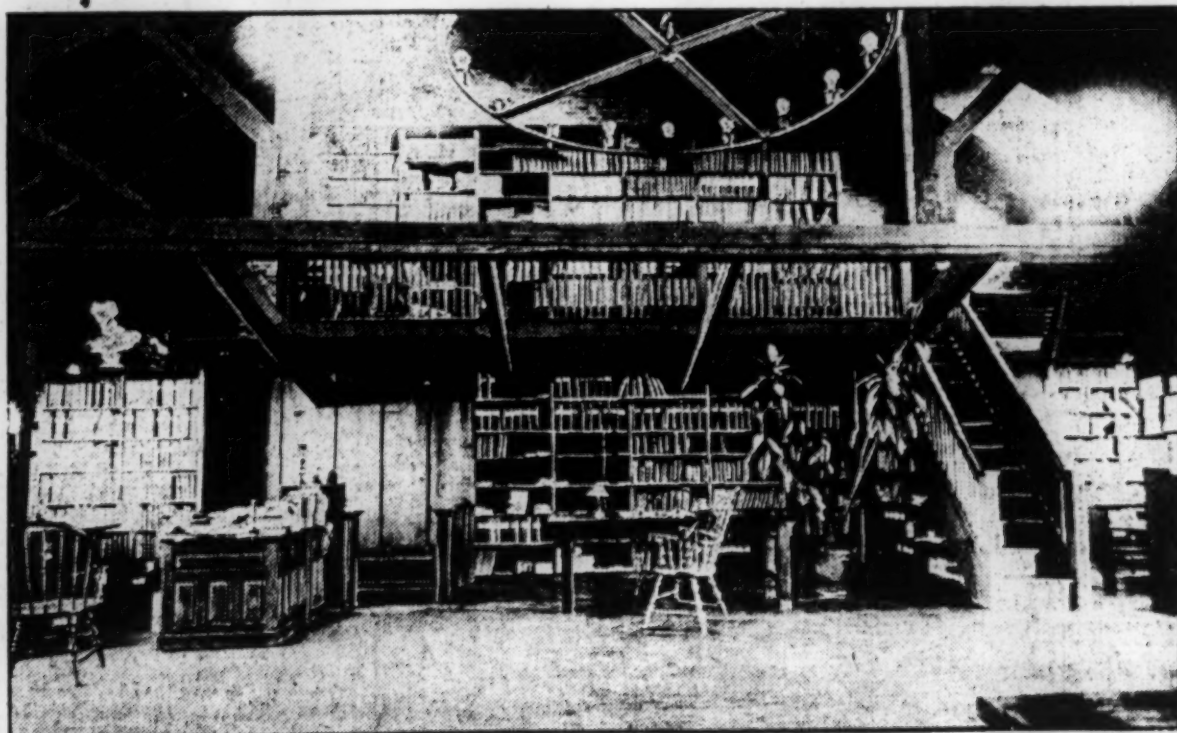
MEMBERSHIP ABOUT 650

rented to other organizations. The club went into these quarters on Sept. 25, 1905, having previously had rooms first on Hancock avenue, then on Ashburton place.

In all these years the club has had but two presidents, Edwin D. Mead and Charles F. Dole, who is to preside at the dinner next Monday. Edward H. Chandler is secretary, Oliver M. Fisher treasurer. The officers with the following members make up the council: Miss Alice Burditt, Frederic W. Fuller, Miss Adeline Moffat, George Perry Morris, Charles L. Noyes and Charles W. Parmenter.



CLUB'S BOOKPLATE, "THE SOWER"



Library or Town room, containing the club's books, is generally a favorite apartment

ARRANGEMENT OF LOS ANGELES' NEW SCHOOL IS DECIDED

Plans Adopted for Venice Union District Polytechnic High Comprise \$250,000 Group

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Plans for the \$250,000 polytechnic high school for the Venice union district finally have been accepted by the board of education and citizens' committee.

Present needs and those of the next few years will be met by the immediate erection of a group of four buildings in which \$150,000 will be invested. The main building of the first group to be built, says the Tribune, will be the administration hall in which ample provision is designed for social needs and the development of community educational ideas.

The employment of a social director will be one of the incidents of the opening of the new school. The household and fine and applied arts building, the commercial and natural science hall and the building for mechanical arts all will be connected with the main or administration building by cloisters.

SPOKANE'S BOULEVARDS ARE TO CROSS FT. WRIGHT RESERVE

SPOKANE, Wash.—As a New Year's gift to the city of Spokane the war department of the United States has granted the request of the city park commission to extend the down river boulevard system across the Ft. George Wright military reservation.

Through the special permit, granted a few days ago, the boulevard route laid out by the park board for exploiting the scenic beauties of the down river palisades is now made possible, as the connecting link for the upper and lower parkway drives for the use of the military reserve, says the Chronicle.

Negotiations for right of way across the government ground have been carried forward as vigorously as possible for months by President A. L. White of the park board. The problem was well in hand when the change of administration in March, 1913, terminated negotiations which were again renewed when Secretary of War Garrison was here last summer.

Under the revocable license made public recently the war department grants permission for the construction of boulevards which nearly circle the fort grounds.

At a point where the proposed bridge from the down river drive is to cross the river to the military reservation grounds, permission is granted for a roadway to be built in the form of a loop to acquire by easy stages the elevation of the plateau upon which the parade grounds and the Ft. Wright buildings are located.

The boulevard or parkway will follow the riverbank, giving an excellent view of the down river gorge above the Bowl and Pitcher, and will then curve southward along the west side of the reservation, giving a good view of the palisades, and connecting with the main boulevard and county road now in use.

BUFFALO FOR WICHITA ZOO

WICHITA, Kan.—Two 2-year-old buffalo from the Frank Rockefeller ranch near Belvidere have been shipped to the Wichita zoo. John Engles, park superintendent, bought the two animals for \$400, says the Eagle.

Comfortable New Boston Playhouse to Open Jan. 19

FAVERSHAM REVIVES 'OTHELLO' WITH FINE CAST, NEW SETTINGS

Leland Powers in "The Pigeon"—Miss Marie Illington Defines Good Acting—Fine Stage Pictures Seen Here—Playwriting Influenced by "Movies"

To his recent revival of "Romeo and Juliet" William Faversham this week added "Othello," taking the role of Iago. The Toronto Globe says his production is worthy of the best traditions of the stage and of this drama, and is another triumph for him as an actor-manager.

He has given the production a scenic investiture that takes account of the best modern developments of stage art, having the advice and assistance of a noted English artist in designing the stage pictures, as well as the help of Granville Barker in preparing a new prompt book based on modern stage possibilities that have developed since the enlarged use of electricity in stage lighting. Most of the traditional stage business of this tragedy was based on stage conditions when gas was used for lighting.

The scenery designed by Joseph Harker of London, it says, is characterized by a wealth of color and a wonderful brightness of effect. We have seen so many fine spectacles here in recent weeks that it was, indeed, a triumph for the settings last night to bring fresh and keen delight to eyes that have been almost glutted with stage richness. One can recall few pictures of greater beauty than the port of Cyprus, with the arched and garbled vines and the long stretch of sea coast in the distance.

Mr. Faversham's Iago is covert, cunning and inscrutable in its subtlety. With an exquisite delicacy of enjoyment he shows Iago weaving the web of suspicion about Desdemona and craftily and with fine gradations he causes suspicion to grow in the thoughts of Othello.

Again Mr. R. D. McLean proved himself a most competent Shakespearean actor. His Othello was vivid, vehement and vital. In the third act, where the jealousy prompted by Iago takes possession and subverts his affection for Desdemona, his anger is like the crashing of thunder around a domed shrine.

Admirable as Miss Cecilia Loftus was as Juliet, her Desdemona is a distinctly greater triumph. There was something of the real heroine in her avowal before her father of the love she held for Othello, and the faithfulness of that love made her tragic at the sudden turning of Othello's kindness. With unaffected pathos Miss Loftus, dazed and startled, appealed in her defenselessness to Iago and Emilia.

Miss Odette Tyler as Emilia, showed dramatic and emotional power in the last act and met every requirement of a most difficult if not a conspicuous role. The Rodrigo of George C. Sommes was a clever delineation of the tool of Iago. Mr. Faversham takes his revivals of "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Julius Caesar" into New York within six weeks and later comes to Boston for a fortnight's engagement.

Mr. Powers' Recital

Galsworthy's ironic comedy about philanthropy, "The Pigeon," one of this author's characteristic works, is to be presented by Leland Powers in recital next Friday evening in Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue. Mr. Powers will preface the play with a talk on "What Makes a Modern Play Modern."

"The Pigeon" was acted with artistic success in London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and is scheduled to open the new Little theater in Los Angeles. Probably it will be an early offering at the new Toy theater that is to be built soon downtown.

Meanwhile, Bostonians will have their first taste of this delightful comedy in the rendering of Mr. Powers, than whom there is probably no better exemplar of "platform art," the ability to present a play by acting all the characters in turn, and tying the scenes with brief explanations of the elapsed action.

Of "The Pigeon" one writer has said: "That the kind of charity that sets great store by card indexes and other statistical routine must be tempered with simple, humane feeling is perfectly true, and the play indicates also that persons who go into doing good in a way entirely unadvised and unorganized often reach the hearts of the needy and the inefficient when guilds and bureaus fail lamentably."

With these propositions the author of "The Silver Box," "Strife" and "Justice" is interested in "The Pigeon." For its observation of life and character among the submerged the play is valuable.

What Acting Is

"Good acting results from the expression of definite individuality by means of mental methods," declared Miss Marie Illington in a talk with a Monitor caller during the performance of "The Whip" in which she is playing Mrs. Beamish at the Boston theater.

"All the command of pantomime in the world would not of itself make its possessor a great actor. For the physical elements of expression are but the reflections of the mental. Unless there is thought behind each movement as well as behind each syllable the player does not really act."

"It is because thought is not behind much work that is done on the stage that many players leave their audience cold, do not hold the stage, as we say. Did you ever see a listless audience perk up at the end of a long scene by an unthinking player, alert by the time a thinking newcomer had uttered five words?"

"That is the principal element of good acting, thought and care to speak plainly and with due respect for the music there

Unique Element

"To thought and training, however, there must be added a quality that cannot be given to anybody or trained into them—an interesting, even a unique individuality. It is the unique individuality that makes the actor great, rather than his acting skill. Of course, we hope that the great actor shall be as skillful as possible, but the unique note of individuality must be there. When you have the three great qualities, individuality, power to project a character mentally, and the skill to do it physically, you have an artist."

Marie Illington (Mrs. Gordon Mallick) first appeared on the London stage at the Haymarket in 1875 in "Red Tape." Since then she has acted in nearly every important London theater. For three years she was a leading member of the Vaudeville theater company under David James and Thomas Thorne. In 1885 she was a feature of "Human Nature" at Drury Lane, where she later appeared with great success in "The Prodigal Daughter," "The Bondman," and in "The Whip." This is her fourth season in the last named play, her second season in it in America. The melodrama was given all last season at the Manhattan theater, New York.

Charles Frohman wanted her to come to America to play the role of Mrs. Mulholland, which she created in Robert Marshall's "The Duke of Killarney" in London.

"I wanted very much to come to this country," she says, "but I was already under engagement for a Pinero comedy. So this is my first visit to Boston. I should like to have played Mrs. Mulholland here with such admirable artists as Mr. Drew and Mr. Gottschalk. However, I may come again."

Admirers of fine comic acting who have seen her dryly humorous performance at the Boston theater under the trying conditions of a big, noisy and spectacular melodrama sincerely hope that she will come and lend the ripe art of her fine-grained high comedy methods and her richly humorous individuality to one of the "grande dame" roles of the high comedies with which she has so long been associated at the West End theaters of London.

Her acting as Lady Sellenger in Maugham's "Mrs. Dot" with Miss Marie Tempest had much to do with the success of that light society comedy. She was Mrs. Van Garkken in "The Stronger Sex" and Mrs. Ponderbury with Charles Hawtrey in "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" and Mrs. Wilbraham in "Mrs. Bill." She toured in "Aunt Jack" and "The Late Lamented."

Fine Stage Settings

Not the least feature of the "Tante," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore is appearing at the Tremont theater, is the expensive, yet tasteful manner in which the four different settings are visualized to reflect the mood of each of the acts of this high comedy. The wealth and refinement of Mme. Okrasa require settings in keeping with her elegance. In the first act the whole effect is one of brightness, attained by the use of gold tones on the walls and in the accessories.

The second act, in the British lawyer's house, reflects his sober character in the heavy, dark wood trimmings used so liberally. Tante is represented in the huge gilt oriental figure that she has presented to her ward as a wedding gift. In the third act Tante's character is again reflected in the prominent piano, and the dominating doorway, which gives opportunity for the spectacular histrionic entrances and exits she is so fond of. The final act setting reflects in the simple, unpretentious decorations the modest nature of Karen, Tante's ward. Here she comes into her happiness finally, and yet Tante again is featured in the grand piano upon which she plays the Chopin march, and with which she has her final little triumph as an artist.

"Tante" was produced by Charles Frohman, who also put on "The Marriage Market" at the Hollis. The yacht setting of the second act is probably the heaviest of the kind yet seen here. The pilot house and upper deck is built up of solid construction, which requires a crew of carpenters eight hours to assemble in each new city the attraction visits.

The two decks are fitted with all the accessories used in an expensive yacht. A good share of a baggage car is taken up by the one-piece mast and funnel. A special trap is cut in the stage to permit a realistic effect of visitors "coming over the side."

New Tendencies

It is imperative in these days for the actor to keep up with the new influences that are affecting the writing and staging of plays, says William Courtenay, who acts with fine intelligence the leading role in "Under Cover," the new detective play at the Plymouth theater. "Lawrence Haile in writing this play has brought fresh and unbacked ideas into the theater, and thus has accomplished two things that the long-experienced playwright would not even have attempted."

"First he has broken one of the cast-iron laws of playwriting in keeping his

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Tremont—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," a study of musical temperament and a comedy character; final week.
Majestic—"Little Women," dramatization of Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; five weeks more.
Park—Miss May Robson in "The Clever Woman," comedy of family life by James Forbes; final week.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," humorous and exciting detective play full of surprising developments; indefinite.
Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market," musical play with a tawdry score and a polite dramatic libretto; final week.
Boston—"The Whip," elaborately produced and fully acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in Pinero's comedy, "The Mind-the-Paint Girl"; one week.
Shubert—Low Fields in "All Aboard," spectacular extravaganza.
Matinee Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; Monday and Tuesday at Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others; extra matinees Monday and Friday at Majestic.

audience in the dark as to the real name and occupation of the leading character. In doing this he has applied a principle of short-story writing—the trick of keeping the cream of his story for the last page. The last act of "Under Cover" delights the audience even more than those which have preceded. Of how many four-act plays can it be said that the last is not weak and flat, compared with the acts that have preceded?

"Of course Mr. Haile has made the first three acts interesting for their own sakes, and thus may not, in a complete sense, have broken the 'law' of telling the audience that you are going to do, telling them that you are doing it, and finally telling them that you have done it. He has succeeded, however, in 'fooling' the audience, and that is something that the old line playwright will tell you cannot be done."

Takes "Movie" Cue

"Again, Mr. Haile has taken a leaf out of the motion picture director's book in 'cutting back' the action after the end of the third act to show what was taking place in another room during the final five minutes of the third act."

"Several persons vigorously objected to the use of this device. Their objection finally simmered down to the old 'It has never been done before.' This is what they really meant when they said 'it can't be done.' Well, it has been done in "Under Cover," and provides one of the agreeable, novel features of the play."

In acting methods the player must be up with the times, and not dwell in the atmosphere of the stage when gas was used as lighting. Actually, there is a good deal of acting on view today that is really unsuitable to the conditions of the stage of today.

"By this, I mean the use of exaggerated methods of expression that were necessary in the days before the universal use of electricity for stage lighting. With the coming of electricity has disappeared the 'apron,' the swelling front of the stage which the players used to invade when important plot lines had to be spoken. When the action required the actor to play 'up stage' he had to resort to unnatural and even violent exaggeration in order to convey the meaning of the lines to the audience across that bare stretch of 'apron.' Electricity has made every corner so light that the actor needs use only the most delicate accentuations of natural emotional expression. A sidelong glance of the eye is as effective to denote recognition as the old time pivoting of the whole head, and has the illusion of naturalness, besides."

Censorship Vagaries

During the past week official censorship has been once more exercised in the Boston theater field. As in previous instances it has been applied to a work that even those who objected to its representation on moral grounds admitted to be possessed of qualities as art.

And as in a previous instance no notice of official disapproval has been conveyed to the managements of at least two theaters of the first class that offered plays filled with incidents, speeches and songs of objectionable nature.

Here is the puzzling element of inconsistency in the official censoring attitude. In one instance of several years ago a serious play depicting the tragic social punishment of a certain style of living was suppressed, while at another theater a gay and glittering exploitation of that same life was unmolested.

Consistency of some sort would seem to be the one essential feature of any attempt at censorship. Yet so far as the official amusement censorship of Boston has been concerned in the past four years the public which would like to patronize decent amusements has had to rely on other sources to avoid humiliating experiences at our theaters.

TOY THEATER

On Jan. 19, 20 and 22 the Toy theater will offer "The Edge of the World," an Irish play by Albert Hatton Gilmer, written under the influence of the Abbey theater movement, and reflecting the atmosphere of Synge's book, "The Aran Islands." The story is one of domestic life on one of the islands, the central character being an imaginative girl who longs for a wider horizon to her life.

Mr. Gilmer is assistant professor of English at Tufts College, and was lately a student in Professor Baker's playwriting class. The play is in three acts, with a single setting, a kitchen. All interested persons are invited to inspect tentative plans for the new Toy theater to be shown by the architects, Messrs. Putnam and Cox, at a meeting Jan. 21 at 4 p. m.

"BEST MODERN" HAMLET SOON TO BE SEEN HERE

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's Acting of Title Role in Shakespeare's Tragedy Is Generally Appraised Finest Since Booth

REPERTORY VARIED

During the fortnight's farewell engagement to be played by Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson at the Shubert theater, beginning Jan. 26, the distinguished English actor will give four performances of Hamlet, his finest role, since it reveals in large degree the ripe skill, the keen intelligence and the ascetic fineness of the actor, the scholar and the man.

His Hamlet is truly a prince, princely in manners, in his relations with Claudius, with his mother, and even with the spies, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. His Hamlet has a sparkling variety in its brilliant line readings, by which unsuspected beauties of meaning are revealed in passages that are long familiar. These readings are given in voice that is beautiful to hear because of the exquisite manner in which it renders Shakespeare's word-music.

The actor's ascetic qualities make his rendering of the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" another notable performance. With this play, which is short, he will give "The Sacrament of Judas," an emotional French playlet which will reveal another side of his art.

He will repeat his impersonation of Shylock, first revealed in America at the Hollis Street theater several years ago. He regards "The Merchant of Venice" as a fantastic comedy, and takes Shylock as a sympathetic character, not attempting to make him the fierce villain of the piece. Nor does he attempt to read deep and subtle rebukes into the role for those who discover in Shylock the representative of a wronged race.

Next to his Hamlet his greatest part is Caesar in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," a play that seeks to set Caesar right in the theater, and succeeds in being an intellectual treat in its scintillations of Shaw wit and sublimated melodrama. The actor's performance in the scene of Caesar's apostrophe to the Sphinx is memorable.

His only modern part will be Dick Holdar, the artist, in a stage version of Kipling's tale, "The Light That Failed." For placid comedy of life a century ago there will be "Mice and Men." A single performance of "Othello" will give us our first idea of the Forbes-Robertson treatment of the Moor.

The repertory for the two weeks is as follows: First week—Monday night and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, "Hamlet"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "The Light That Failed"; Wednesday night, "Mice and Men"; Thursday, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Sacrament of Judas"; Friday, "The Merchant of Venice." Second week—Monday and Tuesday, "Caesar and Cleopatra"; Wednesday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "The Light That Failed"; Thursday, "Othello"; Friday, "Mice and Men"; Saturday matinee, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Saturday night, "Hamlet."

"EVERYBODY"

"Everybody," a fairy-like morality play in one act, by Mrs. Lazz Anderson of Brookline, is announced by Mrs. Josephine Clement for production Monday at the Bijou theater. The production is promising in view of the charm of Mrs. Anderson's fairy stories for Mrs. Clement has made several artistic productions during her management of the Bijou, and has kept the quality of the miscellaneous entertainment upon a higher artistic plane than it has been thought possible to achieve in houses where motion pictures formed a feature of the bill.

The story of "Everybody" is laid in the thoughts of a small boy, Perk, a quaint youngster for whose possession Mother Nature and Professor Book wrangle amicably. The hero is shown the different sides of life by Greedy Boy, Art, Miss Conceit, Truth and Obedience, until, repelled by an outburst of Anger's, he is won over to the realms of Professor Book. All the characters have songs, the music for which, as well as that incidental to the piece, was written by Carl Wilmore, composer of other pieces heard at the Bijou. Miss Laura Hills, the miniature painter, has designed the costumes, and the properties were made at the Boston opera house workrooms. The characters will be acted and sung by a talented group of entertainers.

KEITH'S NEXT WEEK

Bert Williams, the negro comedian, is to be the star of the bill next week at B. F. Keith's theater. Others on the bill are Joseph Jefferson and company in a sketch, Eleanor Cass, fencer; Proll's miniature circus; Cascone, singer; Banton troupe, aerialists; Britt Wood, jester; Pathes weekly news reel.

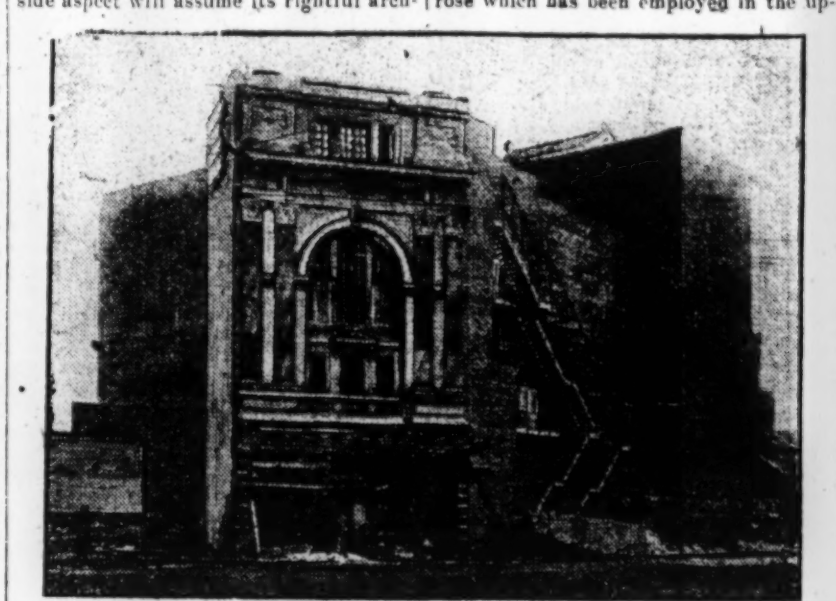
BETTER BUSINESS FORECAST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—John Moody of New York, addressing the Nyaasset Club said, an era of over capitalization is ended, a pronounced forward movement on the building up of earnings and better times in sight.

CORT THEATER SHOWS NEW PLAYHOUSE STRUCTURE DETAIL

Workmen Busy Putting Final Touches on Park Square House, Which Opens Week From Monday With "When Dreams Come True"

With the hope of opening the house on the date announced, Jan. 19, carpenters, painters and decorators are busy completing the new Cort theater in Park square. The manager announces Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," a musical comedy by Phillip Bartholomae, as the first attraction.



Cort theater on which finishing touches are being made

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The new playhouse is handsome and comfortable on the inside. Its odd outside aspect will assume its rightful architectural appearance when the buildings that are to adjoin it are erected.

The lobby runs through the building from Columbus avenue to Providence street, giving direct access from surface cars on Columbus avenue and a half minute walk to the cars at the public garden entrance of the subway.

The parquet is entered directly by way of three doors that pierce the walls of the lobby. Like the Boston theater, there is no standing room, as the last row of orchestra chairs is to stand against the wall. The enclosed nature of the auditorium should isolate the auditors from distracting sounds in the lobby.

The parquet is wide and shallow, permitting the enjoyment of quietly acted modern plays even in the rear rows. It is expected. There are no posts used for support of the balconies, though the body of the house is bordered at each side with handsome arches, behind which are passages to the eight boxes.

The walls and ceiling are handled with classic simplicity, being laid off in square and oblong panels to be lined with silk after the fashion at the Shubert theater. The passageways are lighted with lamps set in sconces. The only decorations are borders and wreaths in conventional flower and fruit symbols. These are gilded. The general color of the walls is creamy white. A cloud effect is painted in the dome, from which will depend a small chandelier. Ventilation of the dome is secured by means of an ornamental grill.

In the first balcony there will be thirteen rows of seats, each with 14 inch rise above the row preceding. The second balcony is pushed back farther than in other Boston theaters and reflects the neglect of the cheaper seats by playgoers of today. The first balcony patrons will be benefited, however, as no balcony hangs down to obstruct their view or impair the ventilation conditions. The balcony is entered at the central row of seats.

The oblong proscenium opening is a little smaller than that at the Shubert theater, and the stage is large enough for the most spectacular productions. There is a wide and deep orchestral pit, permitting the sinking of the floor below the range of the spectators' vision. The decorations are carried out in

ACTOR TELLS OF DRAMA METHODS



(Photo by Minkley, N. Y.)
WILLIAM COURTENAY
In "Under Cover," at the Plymouth

BOOK OF JOB AN EPIC DRAMA SAYS SCHOLAR

H. M. Kallen Prepares Play From Scriptures and It Is Soon to Be Produced by Wisconsin Dramatic Society

GREEK INFLUENCE

Some scholars have long maintained that the book of Job contains a dramatic epic, and now H. M. Kallen, instructor in the University of Wisconsin, has completed a "dramatization" of Job designed for performance on the modern stage.

During the present season this play will be produced by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, it is announced. This is an organization enjoying the patronage of the university, and engaged in producing in Madison plays considered artistically worth while.

The backers of the production believe that the performance of Mr. Kallen's play will prove his theory that the book of Job in its original resembles the classic Greek drama.

In it he discovers "all the characteristics of a drama written by a Hebrew writer in the Greek language. It belongs to the latter half of the third or beginning of the second century before the Christian era."

In support of his claims Mr. Kallen has written a series of three articles for the Playbook. The first appears in the December number. These articles set forth in detail his reasons for thinking "Job" a drama. They indicate the parts which he believes have been added by modern writers and which he has eliminated from the dramatized version.

"The records of the ancient Jews thus far discovered reveal no native stage, no spontaneous and characteristic native drama. The literary forms conserved in the Bible are lyric, narrative and aphoristically discursive, the forms of the songs and psalms, the histories and novels, the prophecies and the 'wisdom books.' The learned agree that all these contain dramatic potentialities; they deny that these potentialities were ever realized in intentional dramatic composition."

"Moulton believes that this is due to the lack of a theater, and attributes to this lack the spread of the obvious dramatic impulse of the Jews 'through other literary forms, until epic, lyric, discourse, are all drawn together on a common basis of dramatic representation,' for him hence, the book of Job, the bulk of which is in dialogue form, is a complete and integrated composition, a dramatic poem framed in an epic story, but not a drama."

"The unity of the book is indubitable," continues Mr. Kallen. "The Greek influence is, I think, also beyond question. But this influence is, in my opinion, the influence neither of Plato nor of Aeschylus; it is the influence of Euripides. And this unity is not an extraordinary chance, but the outcome, in the poetic total of Job, of a rigidly adhered to plan of composition. This plan I believe to be the typical one of the Euripidean tragedy, modified by the literary tradition and spiritual quality of the Jewish race into something new and different."

"In a word, we have in the book of Job as it has come down to us, a Hebraized form of the Greek tragedy, with the beginning and end of the legend or novel on which the drama was based attached to it, perhaps by its author, perhaps by the scribal redactor."

OTHER BOSTON NOTES

Miss Mary Young, after several months in New York with "Believe Me, Xantippe," resumes her place as leading woman at the Castle Square theatre Monday when she will appear in Pinero's "The Mind-the-Paint Girl," with the support of all the members of the John Craig stock company. The comedy is a lively picture of the off-stage life of the musical comedy favorites of the London stage.

Miss Young takes the central character, Lily Pavardel, who finally marries a lord after a three cornered romance in which a vigorous young army officer figures.

John Drew comes to the Hollis a week from Monday in "The Will," a playlet by Barrie in three scenes, followed by "The Tyranny of Tears," a brilliant domestic comedy by Haddon Chambers in which Mr. Drew acted for a season 12 years ago. Miss Mary Boland and Laura Hope Crews are in the company.

Jan. 19 "Years of Discretion," a witty comedy of American social life, comes to the Tremont for a brief engagement under David Belasco's management. The comedy was well liked in New York last season. It tells the story of the belated plunge into "smart" New York society of a Brookline, Mass., widow.

Jan. 19 Robert Hilliard comes to the Park theater in "The Argyle Case," a detective play that interested New Yorkers several months last season.

A week from Monday John Craig will revive "Hamlet" at the Castle Square theater with a special pictorial setting in the new continental manner devised by Livingston Platt, who produced "A Comedy of Errors" and "Julius Caesar" in this way for Mr. Craig last season with complete success.

FARGO PLANS FOR VETERANS

FARGO, N. D.—Fargo entertains the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic next May, says the Forum. George Rusak was appointed to assist in behalf of the commercial club.

Mme. Culp Heard in Program of Songs

Soprano Applauded by Recital Audience for Her Interpretation of Works From German and Old English Repertoires

BRAHMS HONORS WON

Opening the recital season for the second half year, Mme. Julia Culp appeared in Jordan hall on Friday afternoon singing songs of Schubert, Brahms and Loewe and a group of English folk songs before an audience that almost filled the floor and balcony seats. An enthusiastic afternoon song recital house is a rare thing to record. It points back generally to good work done the previous season. Such extraordinary approval is flattering to the artist who wins it. At the same time it means that the public is going to demand greater performance than ever before. Perhaps none of the touring musicians who have found themselves in this situation this season have lived up to public expectation better than Mr. Kreisler, the violinist. He won approval of the first order a year ago and he has done work this season that not only kept up the former standard but in some points surpassed it. He was especially careful to return with additions to his repertoire that would give his listeners a surprise.

Mme. Culp returns with almost the same things to say about herself as formerly, so far as repertoire goes. She proved herself a great Brahms singer last season. She still holds her own in the familiar pieces of the Brahms repertoire. Perhaps no singer surpasses her as an interpreter of that repertoire through pure singing tone. There have been added to her technical equipment certain striking effects, most noteworthy among which is the melting of the vocal tone into the piano tone at the conclusion of phrases. This has become a special contrivance in her exclusive control and it will serve her well until other singers get to imitating it.

Mme. Culp may be called an imitator of herself in the use of it, inasmuch as she often resorts to it for no particular interpretative reason. She is greatly aided by her accompanist, Mr. Bos, in gaining this effect. Its cleverness is indisputable. Its sincerity, or more accurately, perhaps, its necessity, in many places may be called in question.

The soprano is inclined to rejoice overmuch in her significant tone and to emphasize the melodic value of her songs out of proportion to their word value. Nevertheless she delivers the text with perfect articulation and with a precision in the vowel sounds that is surprising. She seems, indeed, to have developed a marvelous song technique and not yet to have found what is best to do with it. She has apparently vast interpretative ability in reserve. Putting this to service, she may in another season bring out something epoch-making in recital work.

The repertoire of the coming week at the Boston opera house is as follows: Monday, "Tales of Hoffman" with Mr. Marcoux in the baritone roles of the four scenes and with the other artists as on the first presentation. Mr. Strony will conduct.

On Wednesday evening Charpentier's "Louise" will be revived, with Mme. Edvina in the title role, Mme. D'Alvarez as the mother, Mr. Dalmores, tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, as Julien, and Mr. Marcoux as the father. Mr. Caplet will direct the music.

There will be a performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" on Thursday evening under the auspices of the City Club. The original cast will appear, except that Miss Amsten will have the role of Malietta instead of Mme. Edvina.

On Friday evening "Bohème" will be repeated, with Miss Bori as Mimì, Mr. Constantino as Rodolfo, Mr. Danges as Marcel and with the original artists in the other parts. Mr. Moranzoni will be the conductor.

At the Saturday matinee "Samson and Delilah" will be presented for the fourth time, with Mr. Ferrari and Mme. D'Alvarez in the title roles, Mr. Caplet conducting.

At the Saturday evening popular-priced performance Verdi's "Rigoletto" will be sung, with Mme. Scotney as Gilda, Mr. Tanlongo as the Duke and Mr. Blanchart as the Jester. Mr. Schiavoni will conduct.

Miss Bori will be the principal singer at the opera house concert of Jan. 18, appearing, and are quick to respond to the conductor, and partly because they have learned to produce a tone of homogeneous quality. Whereas in the first years of the company there was no agreement among the various departments of the orchestra, the harp and the brass instruments in particular being constantly at odds with the wood and string choirs, today the groups all blend their colorings and adjust their tone volumes to one another most happily.

John Finnegan, soloist with the Peoples Choral Union at its concert in Symphony hall on the evening of Jan. 18, is to sing the "Cigue Annum" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" with orchestral accompaniment. The principal chorale numbers on the program are Mendelssohn's "Judge Me, O God," Gounod's "Gallia," and a fantasia on Wagner's "Lohengrin."

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, and Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, appear in the Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25.

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, makes his first Boston appearance in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, singing the prologue to "Pagliacci," Puccini's aria from "The Barber of Seville," a group of Italian and Spanish songs and the "Brindisi" aria from the opera "Hamlet" of Thomas. There will be two assisting artists, Miss Florence Hinkle, the



(Photo by E. F. Foley, New York)
JOHN FINNEGAN
Tenor who appears as soloist at first concert of People's Choral Union



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)
MISS EDNA GUNNAR PETERSON
Pianist who plays solo pieces in Sunday night concert at opera house

soprano, and William Morse Rummel, the violinist. Miss Hinkle will sing the "Tosca" and "Louise" arias. Mr. Rummel will play two pieces of the early violin repertoire adapted by Kreisler, and pieces by Faure and Sarasate.

Mme. Tetrazzini, soprano, is the principal artist in the concert at the Boston opera house on Sunday evening. She will sing Ophelia's aria from the opera "Hamlet" of Thomas, a group of songs and the evocative from Bizet's opera "The Pearl Fisher." Other singers are Ramon Blanchart, baritone, and Taddeo Wronski, bass. A pianist, Miss Edna Gunnar Peterson, is announced to play the Mendelssohn "Capriccio Brillante" and works of Rachmaninoff and Paganini-Liszt. The orchestral conductors are Messrs. Schiavoni and Dubois. The piano accompanist is Mr. Rimini.

George Proctor, the pianist, appears as soloist with the Symphony orchestra at the Cambridge concert of Jan. 15. He

OPERA AT MID-SEASON POINT

Accomplishment of First Half of Winter and Promise of Last Half Studied

Achievements of high merit to be credited to the Boston opera company in the first half season were the original American production of Fevri's "Monna Vanna" and the introduction of Mme. D'Alvarez, the contralto, to the public. Stage presentations that were noteworthy for one character well taken were the "Tristan and Isolde" in which Mme. Matzenauer appeared as the heroine, the "Faust" in which Mr. Muratore took the title role and the "Tosca" and the "Thais" in which Miss Gaden was the leading performer. Vocal triumphs were the "Madam Butterfly" in which Miss Bori, appeared, and the "Lucia" and the "Rigoletto" in which Mme. Tetrazzini was the soprano. Notably successful were the presentations of "Bohème" in which Miss Teyte sang, and of uncommon all-around merit have been the singing and acting of "Samson and Delilah," with Mme. D'Alvarez giving the chief distinction, but with Mr. Fontana, Mr. Danges, Mr. Ludikar, the chorus and the ballet all doing admirable work.

The most significant permanent advance in the artistic strength of the company has perhaps been in the orchestra. There has been no orchestral interpretation worth writing large in the record, though Mr. Caplet, confining himself to "Tristan" and a few of the leading French works, Mr. Moranzoni taking the important performance of Italian works and the assistant conductors filling in on occasion have all done credit to the house. The instrumental forces of the company have progressed to a higher standard than they have reached in any former season, partly because they have mastered the repertoire and are quick to respond to the conductor, and partly because they have learned to produce a tone of homogeneous quality. Whereas in the first years of the company there was no agreement among the various departments of the orchestra, the harp and the brass instruments in particular being constantly at odds with the wood and string choirs, today the groups all blend their colorings and adjust their tone volumes to one another most happily.

The latest announcements for the second half-season tell of Mr. Russell's dropping "Francesca da Rimini" and substituting the Montemezzi piece, "The Love of the Three Kings," for production. There was no positive assurance of "Francesca" being ready for the stage, even if the recent success of Montemezzi's opera at its first New York production had not made the substitution expedient. The singers scheduled for the first representation of the work which is based on the episode in Dante where he was practising their music as fast as it came to them from the pen of the composer, and they could have been ready for some kind of interpretation in March, but very likely not for the most satisfactory kind, had the score been completed. But an opera director in America can take no risks with an imperfect first performance of anything, even of a brand new piece.

The Boston public would probably not

value the honor of having an original production to its credit in comparison with having second turn at something the New York public approved. "Francesca" is still announced for its first performance on any stage in Boston next year, but there can be no certain promise that the piece will stay in the control of the opera house director. A most interesting artistic situation, Mr. Muratore and the other appointed principals learning their roles an act at a time as the composer wrote the music and sent it from his studio in Europe, is now broken up.

The next effort of the company will be the revival of "Louise," which is made possible with the return to Mr. Marcoux from his engagement with the Chicago opera company. The father of Louise, doubtless the greatest character study Mr. Marcoux has ever achieved on the Boston stage, and perhaps the most remarkable figure any maker of lyric drama has ever drawn, since he is the one actual human being in all opera, being an absolutely undistinguished man from real life, is the point of interest in the revival.

Wagner to Be Heard

"Meistersinger" comes before the end of January and represents the third attempt of the company in Wagnerian opera, "Lohengrin" and "Tristan and Isolde" having preceded it. A Metropolitan opera house cast is likely to take part in the first performance, Mr. Caplet conducting, but the singers who have been rehearsing the work, Miss Amsten and Messrs. Lafitte, Ludikar and Danges, are all likely to be heard at some time during the subscription run.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be one of the picturesque productions and one of those of greatest vocal significance, with Mr. Muratore and Mme. Melba. "Don Giovanni" will be revived with the return of Mr. Weingartner. The cast will be about the same as last season, except that Mr. Giorgini is to be the tenor. Mme. Freese-Green may be the Donna Anna at some of the performances. Mr. Ludikar may sing the part of Leporello. "Gioconda" will be restored to the repertoire and will give Mme. D'Alvarez and Mr. Giorgini or Mr. Constantino opportunities.

"Carmen" will be presented with Mme. Gay and Miss Gaden appearing in turn. Mr. Muratore is expected to be heard in the role of Don Jose, which is said to be one of his best parts.

"The Barber of Seville" will bring Miss Hempel back to the company. "The Girl of the Golden West" is mentioned as Mme. Carolina White's opera for resperance. "Manon Lescaut" will be a piece for Miss Bori. "Otello" will be one of the master undertakings of Mr. Weingartner. Mr. Scotti is hoped for in the part of Iago. Mr. Zenatello will be the tenor.

"Bohème" is to stay in the repertoire for Mr. Constantino and is to hold over until the last nights of the season for Mme. Melba.

The park and recreation department of the city announces a municipal concert at Faneuil hall on the evening of Jan. 14, with Albert C. Orcutt, tenor; W. C. Howard, violinist, and Louis C. Elson, lecturer, taking part. The program is as follows: Beethoven, overture to "Fidelio"; Friml, "Crepuscule"; Wagner, "Aria from 'Rienzi'; Grieg, suite from "Sigurd Jorsalfar"; Sarasate, violin solo, "Faust" fantasia; Tchaikowsky, "Fairy Dance" from "Nutcracker" suite; Adam, vocal selection, "Thora"; Glazounow, "Bacchanal" from "The Seasons."

Camille Decreux, the Belgian pianist, will assist at the violin recital of Eugene Ysaie in Symphony hall Jan. 18. He will take part with Mr. Ysaie in an interpretation of the Faure sonata in A major. Mr. Ysaie will present the Mendelssohn concerto and the Wieniawski concerto in D minor. On his program are two short pieces, an air by Handel and the Saint-Saens "Havanaise."

Miss Ruth Jordan, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22, playing Bach's toccata in C minor, Schumann's fantasia, op. 17, and a group of short pieces by Chopin.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 27. He will present works of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Grieg, D'Indy, Hahn and Moussorgsky. His accompanist will be James A. Ecker.

Harrison Bennett, bass, gives a recital of German songs in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 20, with Harry Gideon as his accompanist.

Miss Bessie Hyams gives an opera interpretation in Steinert hall on the morning of Jan. 13 at 11 o'clock, presenting "The Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss.

The Hoffmann Quartet, now in its twelfth season with its original membership of Boston Symphony string players, gives concerts at Jacob Sleeper hall Jan. 19 and March 9. Alfred Holy, harpist of the Symphony orchestra, will assist at the first concert in a romance by Kempster for violin, viola, cello and harp and in a group of solo pieces of his own composition. The quartets are by Brahms and Dittersdorf. For the second concert a new piano quintet by Florent Schmitt is in preparation. Heinrich Gebhard will be the pianist. During the season the quartet has appeared in Holyoke, Northampton and Springfield. Mr. Holy has assisted.

Bruckner's ninth, or "unfinished," symphony, is the principal number on the program of the Symphony orchestra of Jan. 16 and 17. Harold Bauer as soloist will present the Brahms first piano concerto in D minor, op. 15.

SWAMPSCOTT TO PROTECT BEACH

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Favorable action with a view to saving Blaney Beach, or Fishermen's Beach, from encroachment by property owners was taken at the special town meeting Friday night. [The meeting, attended by about 300 residents, authorized the selectmen to register title to the beach in the name of the town of Swampscott.]

This action will prevent shutting off the sea view of land owners adjacent to the beach, who have petitioned the land court for protection, as well as eliminate the necessity of erecting a sea wall, in which case the beach would not be available for public use at high tide.

BOATS BEING REPAIRED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Three Grand Trunk Pacific steamers are now at Esquimalt undergoing repairs and alterations, leaving only the Prince Rupert and the Henriette in service.

Mr. Marcoux Returns to Stage of Opera House Taking Baritone Role in Repetition of Wolf-Ferrari's Popular "Jewels"

INTERLUDES PLEASE

On the return of Mr. Marcoux from his mid-season term of service with the Chicago opera company, Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was promptly put back on the Boston opera stage and the Friday evening subscribers were given an opportunity to determine the value of the latest veristic character in lyric drama. Raffaele may not be one of the greatest triumphs of the modern opera makers to define character in terms of the baritone voice, but it is an original piece of work. If it is faulty in conception it is because it is not set off with sufficient vividness against the leading feminine character. Its failure to make its full impression is in the weakness of the drawing of the contrasting character of Malietta. Wolf-Ferrari, in building up his libretto, put Malietta and Raffaele too much in accord. Having them both in conflict with Gennaro, he blunts one corner of the dramatic triangle. The piece stands practically without a heroine.

One of the most effective points in the action is the duet of Raffaele, standing behind the garden grating, and Malietta, standing under the orange tree across the enclosure. This is a scene around which a most interesting operatic second act has been built. It is the touch of dramatic originality that differentiates "The Jewels" from other pieces of the modern repertoire. Its favor with the public was certain when the composer contrived his serene way of introduction to it.

In the cast with Mr. Marcoux were the artists who have appeared in the earlier presentations of the season, including Mme. Edvina, Mme. D'Alvarez and Mr. Ferrari. The music was in charge of Mr. Moranzoni.

In the theater and out of it, the two interludes in the "Jewels" win applause for their originality of melody and rhythm. They have the same popularity as the "Meditation" in "Thais," being interesting both as independent compositions and as little tone poems commenting on the action of the drama. As usual, the second of the two Wolf-Ferrari pieces, containing the theme of the serenade, gave the house the greater pleasure.

REPORTS SHOW HIGH SALARIES IN CORPORATIONS

In conformity with the public service commission order passed Dec. 2, providing that every company or association which has made returns to the commission for the year ended June 30, 1913, shall supplement its last annual return by stating the amount of salary or other compensation exceeding \$6000 per year paid to each officer or employee, many of the public service corporations under jurisdiction of the commission have filed statements. The Adams Express Company return has been sent back for correction, the return giving only salary of Superintendent Hines at Boston of \$6500 a year. The American Express Company has not filed its return.

Prominent in the list are: New Haven road—C. L. Bardo, general manager, \$15,000; E. G. Buckland, vice-president, \$18,000; T. E. Byrnes, former vice-president, \$18,000; B. Campbell, vice-president, \$18,000; Howard Elliott, chairman, \$10,000; John W. Ellis, chief engineer, \$10,000; Edward Gagel, chief engineer, \$10,000; J. H. Huestis, president, \$18,000; E. D. Robbins, general counsel, \$25,000; A. R. Whaley, vice-president, \$25,000.

Boston & Maine—Lucius Tuttle, chairman of board, \$10,000; C. S. Mellen, president, lump sum three years' service, \$60,000; T. E. Byrnes, vice-president, \$12,000; W. F. Berry, vice-president, 11 months, \$12,833; W. J. Hobbs, vice-president, \$13,500; H. J. Horn, vice-president, \$14,500; E. J. Rich, general solicitor, \$15,000.

Boston & Albany—James H. Hustis, vice-president, \$16,200; Howard M. Bischoe, vice-president, \$10,000; Woodward Hudson, counsel, \$10,000.

Bay State Street Railway—P. F. Sullivan, president, \$30,000; E. G. Sullivan, vice-president and general manager, \$13,500; C. R. Rockwell, vice-president and treasurer, \$10,000.

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(Photo by Matzene, Chicago)
MISS EDNA GUNNAR PETERSON
Pianist who plays solo pieces in Sunday night concert at opera house

intermezzi, op. 117, Nos. 1 and 2; capriccio, op. 76, No. 2, in B minor; Chopin, sonata in B minor, op. 38; etude in G flat major; Debussy, "Reverie"; Scott, "Danse Negre"; Scriabine, three etudes, op. 8, Nos. 11, 10 and 12.

The park and recreation department of the city announces a municipal concert at Faneuil hall on the evening of Jan. 14, with Albert C. Orcutt, tenor; W. C. Howard, violinist, and Louis C. Elson, lecturer, taking part. The program is as follows: Beethoven, overture to "Fidelio"; Friml, "Crepuscule"; Wagner, "Aria from 'Rienzi'; Grieg, suite from "Sigurd Jorsalfar"; Sarasate, violin solo, "Faust" fantasia; Tchaikowsky, "Fairy Dance" from "Nutcracker" suite; Adam, vocal selection, "Thora"; Glazounow, "Bacchanal" from "The Seasons."

Camille Decreux, the Belgian pianist, will assist at the violin recital of Eugene Ysaie in Symphony hall Jan. 18. He will take part with Mr. Ysaie in an interpretation of the Faure sonata in A major. Mr. Ysaie will present the Mendelssohn concerto and the Wieniawski concerto in D minor. On his program are two short pieces, an air by Handel and the Saint-Saens "Havanaise."

Miss Ruth Jordan, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22, playing Bach's toccata in C minor, Schumann's fantasia, op. 17, and a group of short pieces by Chopin.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 27. He will present works of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Grieg, D'Indy, Hahn and Moussorgsky. His accompanist will be James A. Ecker.

Harrison Bennett, bass, gives a recital of German songs in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 20, with Harry Gideon as his accompanist.

Miss Bessie Hyams gives an opera interpretation in Steinert hall on the morning of Jan. 13 at 11 o'clock, presenting "The Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss.

The Hoffmann Quartet, now in its twelfth season with its original membership of Boston Symphony string players, gives concerts at Jacob Sleeper hall Jan. 19 and March 9. Alfred Holy, harpist of the Symphony orchestra, will assist at the first concert in a romance by Kempster for violin, viola, cello and harp and in a group of solo pieces of his own composition. The quartets are by Brahms and Dittersdorf. For the second concert a new piano quintet by Florent Schmitt is in preparation. Heinrich Gebhard will be the pianist. During the season the quartet has appeared in Holyoke, Northampton and Springfield. Mr. Holy has assisted.

Bruckner's ninth, or "unfinished," symphony, is the principal number on the program of the Symphony orchestra of Jan. 16 and 17. Harold Bauer as soloist will present the Brahms first piano concerto in D minor, op. 15.

SWAMPSCOTT TO PROTECT BEACH

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Favorable action with a view to saving Blaney Beach, or Fishermen's Beach, from encroachment by property owners was taken at the special town meeting Friday night. [The meeting, attended by about 300 residents, authorized the selectmen to register title to the beach in the name of the town of Swampscott.]

This action will prevent shutting off the sea view of land owners adjacent to the beach, who have petitioned the land court for protection, as well as eliminate the necessity of erecting a sea wall, in which case the beach would not be available for public use at high tide.

BOATS BEING REPAIRED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Three Grand Trunk Pacific steamers are now at Esquimalt undergoing repairs and alterations, leaving only the Prince Rupert and the Henriette in service.

Mr. Marcoux Returns to Stage of Opera House Taking Baritone Role in Repetition of Wolf-Ferrari's Popular "Jewels"

INTERLUDES PLEASE

On the return of Mr. Marcoux from his mid-season term of service with the Chicago opera company, Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was promptly put back on the Boston opera stage and the Friday evening subscribers were given an opportunity to determine the value of the latest veristic character in lyric drama. Raffaele may not be one of the greatest triumphs of the modern opera makers to define character in terms of the baritone voice, but it is an original piece of work. If it is faulty in conception it is because it is not set off with sufficient vividness against the leading feminine character. Its failure to make its full impression is in the weakness of the drawing of the contrasting character of Malietta. Wolf-Ferrari, in building up his libretto, put Malietta and Raffaele too much in accord. Having them both in conflict with Gennaro, he blunts one corner of the dramatic triangle. The piece stands practically without a heroine.

One of the most effective points in the action is the duet of Raffaele, standing behind the garden grating, and Malietta, standing under the orange tree across the enclosure. This is a scene around which a most interesting operatic second act has been built. It is the touch of dramatic originality that differentiates "The Jewels" from other pieces of the modern repertoire. Its favor with the public was certain when the composer contrived his serene way of introduction to it.

In the cast with Mr. Marcoux were the artists who have appeared in the earlier presentations of the season, including Mme. Edvina, Mme. D'Alvarez and Mr. Ferrari. The music was in charge of Mr. Moranzoni.

In the theater and out of it, the two interludes in the "Jewels" win applause for their originality of melody and rhythm. They have the same popularity as the "Meditation" in "Thais," being interesting both as independent compositions and as little tone poems commenting on the action of the drama. As usual, the second of the two Wolf-Ferrari pieces, containing the theme of the serenade, gave the house the greater pleasure.

REPORTS SHOW HIGH SALARIES IN CORPORATIONS

In conformity with the public service commission order passed Dec. 2, providing that every company or association which has made returns to the commission for the year ended June 30, 1913, shall supplement its last annual return by stating the amount of salary or other compensation exceeding \$6000 per year paid to each officer or employee, many of the public service corporations under jurisdiction of the commission have filed statements. The Adams Express Company return has been sent back for correction, the return giving only salary of Superintendent Hines at Boston of \$6500 a year. The American Express Company has not filed its return.

Prominent in the list are: New Haven road—C. L. Bardo, general manager, \$15,000; E. G. Buckland, vice-president, \$18,000; T. E. Byrnes, former vice-president, \$18,000; B. Campbell, vice-president, \$18,000; Howard Elliott, chairman, \$10,000; John W. Ellis, chief engineer, \$10,000; Edward Gagel, chief engineer, \$10,000; J. H. Huestis, president, \$18,000; E. D. Robbins, general counsel, \$25,000; A. R. Whaley, vice-president, \$25,000.

Boston & Maine—Lucius Tuttle, chairman of board, \$10,000; C. S. Mellen, president, lump sum three years' service, \$60,000; T. E. Byrnes, vice-president, \$12,000; W. F. Berry, vice-president, 11 months, \$12,833; W. J. Hobbs, vice-president, \$13,500; H. J. Horn, vice-president, \$14,500; E. J. Rich, general solicitor, \$15,000.

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We have the best. We call it **Culbransen Piano Player**. "And we can prove it" when proof is asked.

Obtainable in the Piano of your choice

Assertions are of little value and less weight unless backed up by demonstrable facts. We assert that our player mechanism is the Most Artistic, the Best Built, the Simplest, the Most Reliable. And we are prepared to PROVE each and every one of these statements beyond reasonable doubt.

One method of proof is found if you will personally test player-pianos fitted with the Culbransen. If this be impossible full evidence is furnished by our free books, **THE BOOK OF THE CULBRANSEN PIANO PLAYER** and **YOUR PLAYER PIANO**, either of which are at your disposal, FREE for the asking.

In sending for either or both, address:
Culbransen-Dickinson Co., 1294 North American Bldg., CHICAGO 37-33 East 32d St., NEW YORK

CITY FIREMEN AND POLICE TO GET MORE PAY

Increase Announced by Mayor Fitzgerald for These Branches of Public Service Will Be Effective on Jan. 16

ANNUAL COST \$200,000

Increases in the salaries of members of Boston's fire and police departments, announced by Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday, will go into effect on Jan. 16.

Under the plan of the mayor the pay of every policeman from the lieutenants down and of every fireman from district chief down is to be advanced, and it means a total increase in the city's payroll of \$200,000 a year.

Mayor Fitzgerald's increases in the cost of conducting several departments and his wholesale increases of salaries are said to be the reasons for the breaking of all records for expenditures by the city and Suffolk county departments.

According to the figures furnished by the City Record, the official publication of municipal affairs, the expenditures for the first 11 months of the fiscal year, ending January 31, the expenditures have amounted to \$21,385,601.59, an increase of \$1,088,356.96 over the corresponding months of last year. It is an increase of \$3,819,854.50 over the last year of Mayor Hibbard's administration.

In departments over which Mayor Fitzgerald has control the expenditures for the past 11 months ending Dec. 31 show an increase over last year of \$695,833.00 and an increase of \$2,406,636.98 over the expenditures in the same departments for the first 11 months of the last year of Hibbard's administration.

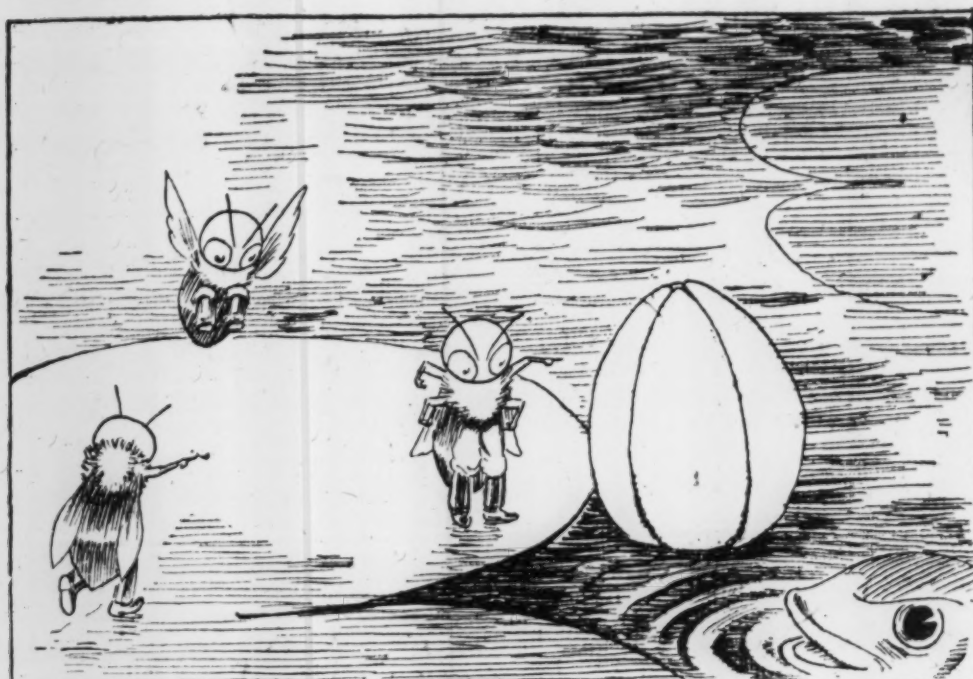
For all departments, the school department leads in the matter of expenditures, spending \$4,929,558.10 during the past 11 months. The public works department ranks second with an expenditure of \$4,583,528.16. The police department stands third with an expenditure of \$2,299,013.32, while the fire department is next with an outlay of \$1,727,318.99.

The general expenses of Suffolk county amounted to \$1,190,527.97. Other departmental expenditures for the past 11 months include water service \$824,871.24; park and recreation department, \$911,305.30; city hospital department, \$677,146.78; assessing department, \$189,900; building department, \$129,355.88; collecting department, \$138,344.46; election department, \$125,715.94; health department, \$

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

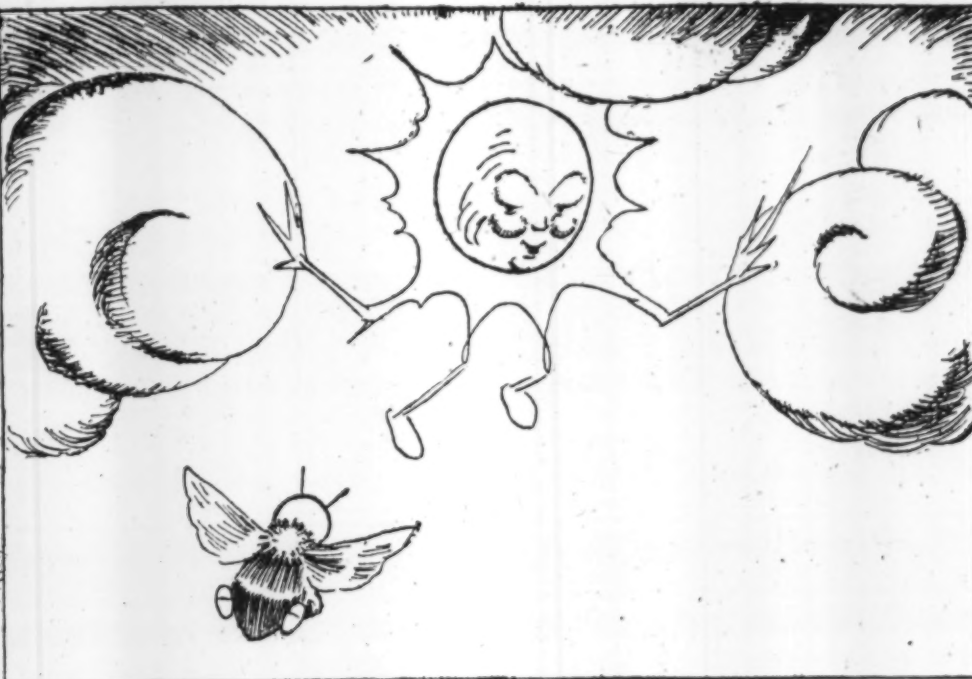
DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

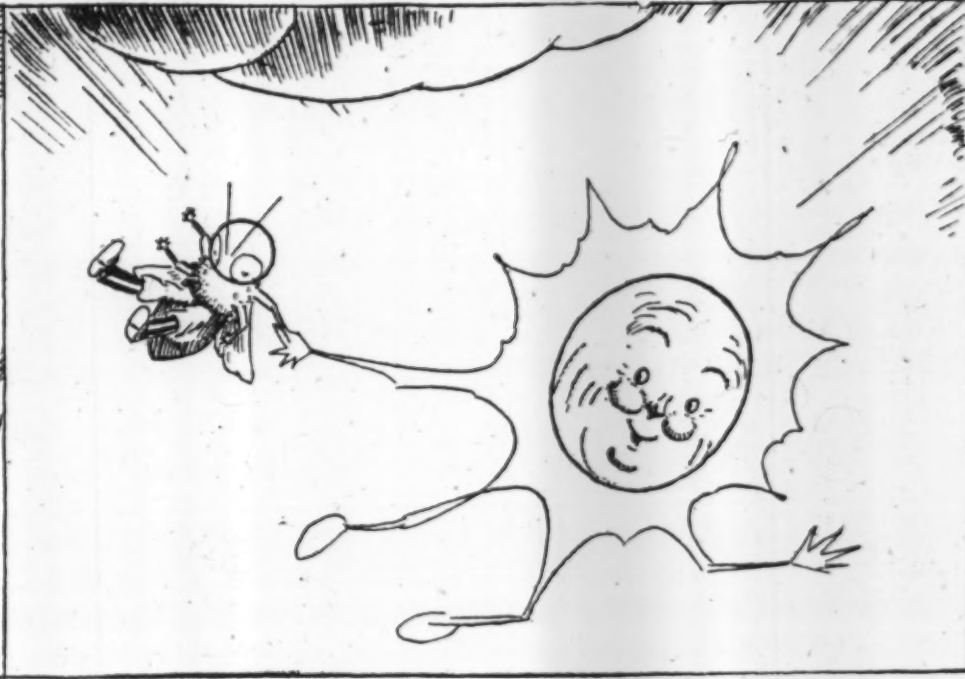
This Lily Bud is bright and green.
And green and bright the lily-pad;
The bees that come upon the scene
Are Busy, Buzz and Tommy Tad.

Now Tommy is so very young
His arms have not appeared as yet;
Although his boots full grown have sprung
And wings as well are firmly set.



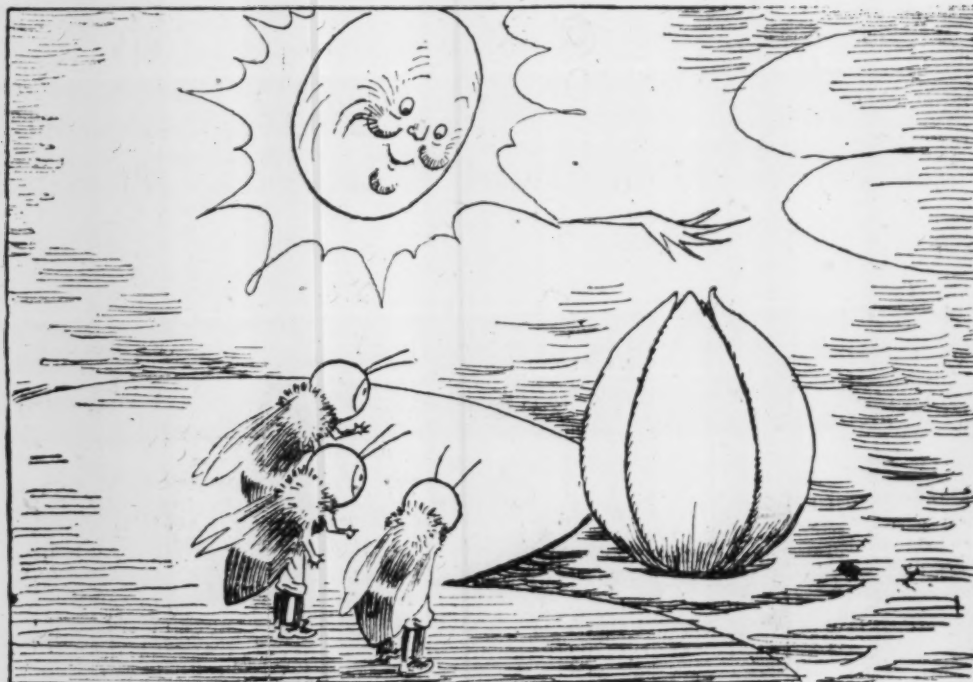
(In fact the artist has neglected
To draw Tad's arms, and so the rhymers
To patch him up is quite perplexed—
And if the tale goes slow, don't time her.)

A Fish looks out with big round eye,
When their discussion's growing wrangl-ish;
"Now what's the matter?" is his cry,
For fish can talk, of course, in Angl-ish.



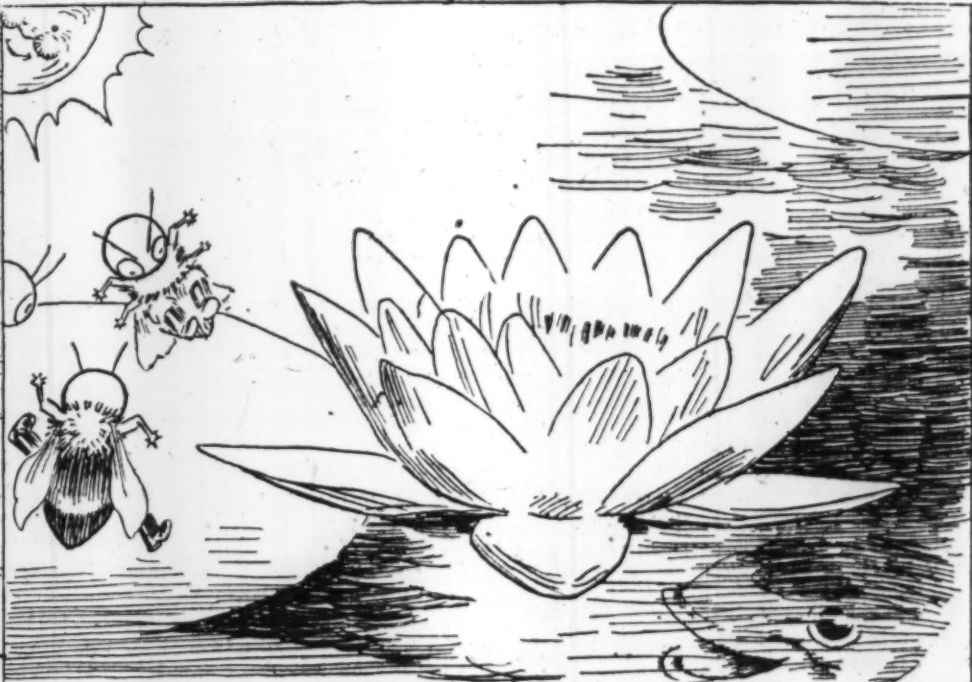
The bees explain how Tad was told
That lilies white and shining are,
With fragrant heart of purest gold,
And petals open like a star.

This sullen thing's no starry joy,
"It's like a football, though," says Tad;
He starts to kick it, thoughtless boy!
The other two restrain the lad.



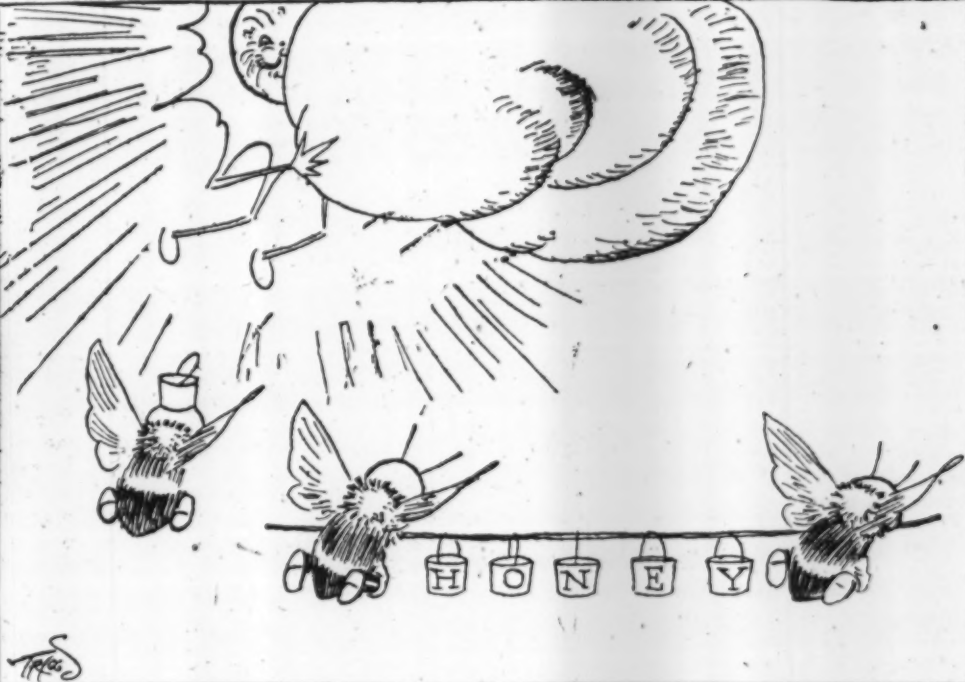
Fish tells them sunshine is the thing
That Lily needs to make her right;
So Buzz is off on gauzy wing
To beg the Sun to lend his light.

The Sun is cleaning house on high,
He rolls the carpet clouds up neatly,
And shows the bare and blue-bright sky,
Which winds are polishing so fleetly.



"The Water Lily? bless the sweet!
Of course I'll come!" the Sun replies.
He drags poor Buzz quite off his feet
So swiftly to her aid he flies.

One touch of Sun's bright shining fingers
And Lily's petals fall apart;
When sunshine comes she never lingers
But opens all her honeyed heart.



Young Tommy fills a pail,—how funny!
The artist must explain the process;
(An ordinary bee gets honey
By pumping with a small pro-bos-cis.)

The pail marked Y is Yours, we see,
The pail marked H is His, that's clear,
That leaves the three marked O—N—E—
So every ONE may share what's here.

HOW THE BOYS OF CRANFORD
CANOE CLUB SECURED A HOME

The "Red Lobster House," in Cranford, N. J., held a group of talkative boys one fall afternoon way back in 1904. They were about the age of 16, and the fact that they could meet only because of the boathouse owner's courtesy caused them uneasiness, says a writer for *Suburban Life*.

The Lobster house was really only an overgrown shed, used to house canoes which, in summer, were rented to persons desiring a trip up the peaceful Rahway river.

It did seem too bad, the boys agreed, that, with such an unusual location for water sports, there was no canoe club of any kind within the township.

Much conversation and thought developed a plan; but to carry it out required money.

There was an abandoned shanty of which they knew, and inquiry brought forth the fact that it could be had for \$15. Now there were at that time just 15 members, so the boys appointed a treasurer, who assessed each one \$2. Some of the members had hard work to raise this, but by doing odd jobs for cash each was able to contribute his share.

They paid \$15 for the shed, then found a vacant lot nearby whose owner agreed to rent it for \$25 per annum, with the privilege of putting the boys off at any time he should so desire.

Piece by piece the boys pulled down the shanty, working after school and on moonlight nights. When they set it up again a cupola was added and the place was habitable but cold. So building-paper was applied to the interior walls; this cost 20 cents per roll and was held in place by laths. These were painted white, and the paper was given a blue coat.

Girls began to interest themselves in the club, now that it began to look attractive, and curtains, table covers and sofa cushions were made and donated by interested friends.

By this time the club had reached a membership of 25. It had three officers: Commodore, vice-commodore, secretary and treasurer. The annual dues were

\$6, but a way was found to augment the contents of the treasury.

The boys built outdoor racks, and by paying \$3 yearly any one could become a flag member. This membership carried with it the privilege of storing one's canoe on the racks, and keeping carpets and cushions in the clubhouse. It was so popular that in a short time 50 outsiders had joined in this way, and their dues were used to build a good dock. The surplus was used as a nucleus for a building fund.

During the winter the boys gave entertainments to increase this fund. They hired good talent, advertised it among their neighbors and friends, and succeeded in clearing \$400.

In the summer they organized a canoe carnival and worked like beavers for it. Contributions were solicited from the townspeople, who responded generously. The money they gave was all pledged to be spent upon the carnival itself—decorations, advertising, etc. But the right to sell the programs and use the proceeds for the building fund was reserved, and from that alone \$100 was netted.

And just as the thing seemed well started some person came along and bought the ground beneath their feet!

And so it was up to the boys to move on! Another river lot was found; this time nearer the town's center. This the boys purchased for \$2000, paying \$300 down and giving a mortgage for \$1700. By pursuing the same policy of activity and enterprise which had already brought them a large measure of success, they have been able to build a good clubhouse. Naturally the membership increased, until the fixed limit was reached, and now the Cranford Canoe Club has a long waiting list.

WASHINGTON A
GOOD SURVEYOR

In protecting the headwaters of navigable streams under the forest-reserve law, the government is surveying lines in the Appalachian mountains where George

Washington ran his famous boundaries for Lord Fairfax in pre-revolutionary days.

In 1751, Washington, then 19 years of age, surveyed the line which was to divide Augusta and Frederick counties, Virginia. According to the organic act for the formation of these counties, it was required that the line should run straight from the head spring of the Hedgman river, one of the sources of the Rappahannock, to the head spring of the Potomac.

It was first necessary to get the approximate course by building bonfires on the intervening high points. Then, starting from the top of the Massanutten mountains, the line was run straightway to the northwest. In what is known today as West Virginia a large rock marks the southwest corner of Garrett county, Md., and the southeast corner of Preston county, W. Va.

This is known as the Fairfax Stone, and is one of the landmarks mentioned in Washington's notes. Washington, of course, used a simple compass, yet the new governmental survey, made with high-power transits and all the refined and accurate methods of modern surveying, has found but little variation, so carefully was the line run originally.—*Popular Mechanics*.

WILLIE GAVE A
NEW READING

It was the class in the second reader and little Willie had just been called upon to rise and take up the reading where Martha had left off. Willie stood at attention, his book held in the proper position before him, clutched the corner of his desk with his free hand, swallowed hard and read:

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it."

"Willie," said the teacher, "that is not correct. Read it again."

Willie did, with the same result. More-over, he maintained stoutly that that was what his book said.

So the teacher had him bring it to her. Perhaps there had been a misprint, and—

But this is what the teacher read in Willie's book: "This is a worm. Do not step on it."—*Christian Advocate*.

TEA PARTY'S GOOD THINGS
AND THE GAME OF TIPTAKE

The English fashion of having children's parties in the afternoon, say from 3 to 7, with a set "tea" at 5 o'clock, is most sensible. Children feel very much more important when asked to sit at a prettily arranged table than they do when refreshments are just passed around, consequently they enjoy the occasion more, and incidentally this arrangement is really less trouble for the elders, says the *Denver Times*. The table can be set beforehand in the dining room, everything but the edibles being in readiness. Games that will keep the children in the other rooms should be chosen until tea time.

Afterward, when the table is cleared and the guests have probably become more hilarious they may be allowed to romp where they please for an hour or so, when they will break up and reach home in time to go to bed about their usual hour.

There must be a Jack Horner pie, of course, in the center of the table. Only the most inexpensive souvenirs should be given.

A few flowers, lighted candles with pretty shades, and dishes of bonbons will complete the table decorations. A menu that children will like will be chicken sandwiches, sponge cake, small cakes iced, ice cream, fruit or a fruit salad, lemonade or milk.

A very old English game that will keep the children confined to one room is "hitting the bull's-eye." This consists of throwing balls through a wreath of green. Just back of the wreath hangs a group of sleighbells, which, of course, jingle if the thrower is successful. Each player has three throws. The balls are just small, ordinary rubber balls covered with cotton batting stuck on with mulligan.

A quiet game is "tipfak." On a bare table is piled ever so many different kinds of nice things to eat, such as large bonbons, bunches of raisins, lady apples, small bags of nuts, etc., each wrapped in tissue paper. One of the players leaves the room and during his absence one of the goodies is removed from the table.

The player then enters the room again and is told he may help himself to any-

thing upon the table, except "tipfak." Should he choose the same kind of goody as "tipfak" he is out of the game. If not, he may go on choosing, but when he reaches "tipfak" he must forfeit all he has gathered.

Of course a player may, after being successful with two or three takings, feel the wiser plan will be not to risk another take, but he satisfied with his luck. A new tipfak is chosen each time a player leaves the room.

Every hostess to juveniles knows how necessary it is to the success of the party to get the fun started as early as possible. I know no better way than to distribute snapping motto crackers soon after the arrival of the small guests, followed by passing around a dish of bonbons.

WHY?

Why does a ball bounce? Everything that bounces, bounces because it is elastic. When we say a thing is elastic, we mean that after something has put it out of shape it will come back to its shape. Usually we only think a thing is elastic when, like a piece of rubber, it can be very easily made to change its shape and then go back again. But the amount of force that is required to make a thing change its shape is not the point. The point is whether the thing will go back to its former shape and how perfectly it does so. The most elastic thing is the thing that most perfectly returns to its shape.

A steel ball, then, is far more elastic than an india rubber ball. It is true you cannot squeeze the steel ball out of shape with your thumb. But the point is that the steel ball, when it is bounced, for instance, returns to its shape more perfectly than an india rubber ball, and it is just because it does this that it bounces so well; for all bouncing depends on the ball's being flattened a little when it strikes the wall or floor and then, because it is elastic, springing back to its former shape.

IMPROVED WAY
TO WASH PRINTS

Most amateur photographers place their prints in the wash-bowl, turn on the water and leave them there without attention. Go to the plumber's and get an extra plug for the drain pipe at the bottom of the bowl. Have a small hole drilled through about an eighth of an inch from the edge and over this hole on the bottom have soldered a piece of small brass tubing about three-quarters of an inch long. Now tie a rubber fin-

ger-tip to the tube and pierce a small hole in the end—just enough to allow a slow flow. This device allows the hypo, which is heavier than water and therefore sinks to the bottom of the bowl, to drain away from the prints. To keep the prints in motion and well separated so that the hypo will wash out quickly, get a piece of stout rubber tubing or hose to fit over the faucet, plug one end with a cork, and pierce the tube all over with small holes. A red-hot hatpin is excellent. If the hose is made long enough to encircle the bowl half way down, the many small jets of water will stir the prints up thoroughly. —Mrs. G. L. Goldsmith, in "American Photography."

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

RHYMING GAME

One person thinks of a word and gives another that will rhyme with it. The players, while endeavoring to guess the word, think of those that will rhyme with the one given, and instead of speaking, define them. Then the first person must be quick in guessing what is meant by the description and say whether it is right or not, giving the word defined. Here are two examples:

"I have a word that rhymes with bun."

"Is it what many people call great sport or merriment?"

"No, it is not fun."

"Is it a troublesome creditor?"

"No, it is not a dun."

"Is it a kind of firearm?"

"No, it is not a gun."

"Is it the act of moving very swiftly, or what one does when in great haste?"

"No, it's not to run."

"Is it a quibble, or play upon words?"

"No, it is not a pun."

"Is it a word that we often use to denote that a thing is finished?"

"No, it is not done."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a ton."

"Is it that luminary that shines by day, brightens everything it shines upon?"

"Yes, it is the sun."

The one who guessed the word will then, perhaps, say:

"I've thought of a word that rhymes with sane."

"Is it a native of Denmark?"

"No, it is not a Dane."

"Is it used by gentlemen?"

"No, it is not a cane."

"Is it what is meant when we say we would be glad to do so and so?"

"No, it is not fain."

"Is it to obtain by success, to win?"

"No, it is not to gain."

"Is it the hair that grows on the neck of animals?"

"No, it is not the mane."

"Is it a very narrow way or passage?"

"No, it is not a lane."

"Is it a square of glass?"

"No, it is not a pane."

"Is it to be proud of one's own accomplishments?"

"No, it is not vain."

"Is it the first in importance; or the ocean?"

"No, it is not the main."

"Is it that object which is placed on the top of spires and is moved by the wind?"

"Yes, it is a vane."

The Monitor prints out two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS GIVEN INSTRUCTION
WHILE LEARNING A TRADE

A boy can work his way through high school or college. It has been done thousands of times and is being done today. All that is needed is a determination to acquire an education, the courage to go after it and the ambition to work hard for it. Boys have worked their way through college selling newspapers, magazines, and a hundred other ways.

Too many country boys do not know that they can work days in most cities and go to night school. In many cities night school is held three or four nights a week, giving grade and high school courses as well as special instruction in languages, business, etc.

School work is hard work at best and the rewards of an education are slow, if sure, in coming. The boy who is content with a few hard-earned dollars on Saturday night will surely grow into the man who regrets that he did not secure a good education when he had a chance. For the boy who is ready to go to work, and who ought to be in school, there is no better place than the shop-aprentice systems of our great industrial corporations, where boys are actually paid to go to school, says the American Boy. These systems combine work and schooling with a living wage. When this schooling is done the boy will be a skilled workman and can always find work at the highest salary in his trade. Several of the large railroads, the great electrical industry, the steel industry, and many other industries, maintain apprentice school systems for educating trained workmen.

Such apprentice school systems offer a young man a systematic training adapted to various capacities, natural inclinations and educational preparation. Boys with only grammar school education, and a natural inclination for mechanics, are initiated into various trades. They can learn to be skilled machinists, toolmakers, patternmakers, iron, steel or brass molders, draftsmen or masters of other trades. The school rooms are combined with the work rooms. Competent instructors are employed and the boy acquires an education as he progresses. His education is arranged so that it has a direct application to the trade chosen.

The apprentices are taught practical processes in specially-equipped training rooms. In addition, they receive instruction in the related arts—an adequate knowledge of which gives the man intelligent understanding of machine and mechanical processes of manufacturing methods and industrial conditions. When this practical and theoretical training has been acquired the apprentices are ready for such lucrative positions as inspectors, assistant foremen and foremen, superintendents, shop engineers, erecting engineers, draftsmen, designers, etc. And best of all, the boy receives pay for this. It is not exactly going to school, but yet it is going to work. It is a happily balanced ration which keeps the boy interested, amused and pays him for his time and trouble.

In the apprentice schools of the electrical industry the boys work under the direction of skilled mechanics and the best of instructors. In connection with this work, classes are maintained similar to those of the public schools, where the apprentices are taught such subjects as have a direct bearing on their factory work. The only requirements necessary for a boy of 16 years to begin this training are a grammar school education, good character and the permission of his parents or guardian. Other boys who have acquired their education in night schools, or otherwise, have to pass an examination to determine their actual worth. First the youngsters must work for one month to satisfy all concerned that they are adapted for the work, and wish to continue, then they sign the four years' indenture papers and are enrolled as regular apprentices. However, the boys are subject to discharge at any time for serious offenses or inadaptability.

The boys are taught to be machinists, draftsmen, patternmakers and molders, although a few are given instruction in steamfitting, tin-smithing and blacksmithing. The length of the term is four years.

but this does not mean that the time is all spent in the training room. As soon as the boys become really efficient they are sent to the various departments as helpers, or even to run a machine left vacant for a few days. After the first three years' service, the boys are put to regular work, although they are still under the direct supervision of the superintendent of apprentices.

Several hours a week are spent in the regular class rooms and the boys are paid for this time just the same as if they were working in the shops. The subjects taught have a direct relation to the work in hand and instructors are employed, who devote their time to teaching algebra, arithmetic, geometry, plane trigonometry, drawing and physics, including mechanics and electricity.

The first year of the drafting apprentice course is spent in blue printing and tracing. The next year or more in the shops and the remainder of the term the apprentice receives instruction in algebra, plane geometry, descriptive geometry, and trigonometry, and is required to pass an examination in these subjects before receiving his certificate of apprenticeship.

There seems to be no question that the new way is far better than the methods employed previously to 1901, when the boys were merely put in as helpers, with small chance of learning anything about the details of the trade. Whether it is better than the old methods when the apprentice was supposed to learn everything in the plant, is a question still subject to dispute.

In Germany last year 55 per cent of the boys between the ages of 14 and 16, who had left the grammar schools, were located in industrial schools, preparing for future work.

LARGE TERMS FOR
A SIMPLE STORY

A story told by a contributor to Railway and Locomotive Engineering shows how the use of great words and technical terms may confuse a subject and will make all boy readers of technical publications smile. The narrator says:

"While I was running a bolt-cutter at the Rock Island shops in Chicago, I boarded at a house much frequented by locomotive engineers and firemen. These men talked a great deal about their tremendous feats.

"My opposite neighbor at a table, a young fellow who ran a lathe in the shop, grew tired of this monotonous bragging; he thought he was entitled to a little talking himself. One evening he called out to me:

"Well I went over and saw the new machine today, and it's astonishing, the fine work it does."

"How does it work?" I inquired.

"Well," said James, "by means of a pedal attachment, a fulcrum lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge and heavy disk that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disk, and when the speed of the driving arbor is moderate, the periphery of the apparatus is traveling at high velocity. Work is done on this periphery. Pieces of the hardest steel are by mere impact reduced to any shape the skilled operator desires."

"What in the name of sense is that machine, anyway?" demanded Tom Briggs.

"Oh, it's a new grindstone," replied James, and a silence fell upon the crowd."

MEXICAN PENOCHÉ

Materials—Brown sugar, four cups; milk, one cup; vanilla, one teaspoonful; butter, one teaspoonful; English walnuts, two cups.

Directions—Boil the sugar and milk together eight minutes. Remove from the fire and add flavoring, butter and nuts. Whip or beat it to a cream and pour into shallow buttered pans to cool.—*Jamesville (Wis.) Ozette.*

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The beautiful white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is much more numerous in the western than in the eastern states, where indeed, it is rather rare. In the East it is shy and retiring, but it is much bolder and more conspicuous in the far West and there often frequents gardens and parks, says *Farmers Bulletin 513* on "Fifty Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America. Its length is about seven inches. The only similar sparrow, the white-throat, has a yellow spot in front of eye. It breeds in Canada, the mountain of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and thence to the Pacific coast; winters in the southern half of the United States and in northern Mexico.

Like most of its family, it is a seed eater by preference, and insects comprise very little more than 7 per cent of its diet. Caterpillars are the largest item, with some beetles, a few ants and wasps and some bugs. The great bulk of the food, however, consists of weed seeds, which amount to 74 per cent of the whole. In California this bird is accused of eating the buds and blossoms of fruit trees, but probably it is only



WHITE CROWNED SPARROW

has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

HAWAIIAN STAMPS

The picture of Kapiolani, Queen of Kalakaua, writes A. F. Cooke, is seen on the 15-cent brown stamp, A. 21, 1882. She was the granddaughter of Kaumualihi, the last King of Kauai. She married David Kalakaua, Dec. 19, 1863, some 10 years before he became King. She had no children of her own, but adopted two boys, sons of her sister, viz., David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole. The latter has been a delegate to Washington for several years, taking a very active interest in public affairs. Kapiolani survived her husband, Kalakaua, by eight years.

Queen Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani's portrait is represented on the 2-cent violet, A. 25, 1891. This stamp was first issued and arrived Oct. 27, 1891, to take the place of the 2s brown and the 2-cent rose, issued during Kalakaua's reign, and was the only stamp issued during the regime of Liliuokalani. The second and last order of 1,250,000 arrived after her abdication, Feb. 9, 1893, but was continued in use, \$75,000 being surcharged by the provisional government in 1893. The picture on the 2-cent violet is said to have been taken in California some years before Liliuokalani became Queen, and was sold in Honolulu, in large numbers, at the time of her accession.

Liliuokalani was married to John D. Dominis, Sept. 16, 1862, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, the father of the Honolulu banker. Mr. Dominis was at that time managing the Queen Emma estate; he was the son of Capt. John Dominis, a trader running between Hawaii and China, a Boston man of means, who had established a beautiful home in Honolulu. He sailed on an expedition to the South Seas in 1846 and was never heard from again.

FINE SHOWING AT NEW YORK

One of the things that the New York exhibition must have deeply impressed on every visitor is the wonderful variety and diversity of the world's stamp designs. It is quite a different thing from seeing stamps portrayed by cheap electrotypes in the catalogues, and seeing them, in actuality, in all their real brilliancy of coloring and beauty of engraving, writes Arthur Mallett in the *Boys Magazine*. A great proportion of the stamps shown at this exhibition were unused, and this of course greatly enhanced the general beauty of effect. And what diversity of national taste, style and method is displayed in the stamps of different nations. It is a marvelous field, this stamp collecting, and after seeing such a show as this, the collector who has begun to think he knows a great deal about stamps realizes that after all he still has a world of things to learn.

The United States showings were the great feature of the exhibition. I do not think many, even of the best collectors, fully realize the extent and richness of this field. There was a host of different exhibits of United States stamps—postage, revenues, postmasters and carriers' stamps, local, essays and proofs, and so on—and every exhibit was decidedly and distinctively different from all the others.

In some small and comparatively second-rate United States collections were magnificent specimens that were better than anything such great collectors as Mr. Worthington or Mr. Chapman could show in the same varieties. These were not necessarily among the great rarities. There is many a stamp selling for only a dollar or two which is very difficult to find in fine condition—in good, fresh coloring and a nice general state of preservation—and often these are the very ones that the great collectors after years of searching have not been able to procure in really fine copies.

I think a great many of us underrate the beauty and interest of the United States revenue stamps of the civil war period. There were some magnificent displays of these at the show; and they certainly made as fine and striking pages as anything there. I would advise my readers not to neglect revenues. Because of the fact that so many collectors do neglect them, a great many of the civil war revenues can still be bought at very modest prices and a good showing of them will tone up your United States pages to quite an amazing extent.

TWO-CENT ISSUE OF 1903
Writing on specialized United States stamps in *Mekeels Weekly*, Frank E. Goodwin has this to say of the 2-cent issue of 1903:

Portrait of Washington—design, so-called shield type. Inscribed, series of 1902. Issued Nov. 12, 1903. Number issued, perforated (about) 22,831,050,283. Imperforate—10,685,000. Includes all sheets, blocks, pairs and those which were supplied with private perforations for machine use, the government coils, etc.

Varieties—imperforate horizontally. To be identified from government coils only in blocks.

Government coils, perforated 12, vertically.

Government coils, perforated 12, horizontally.

Privately perforated for use in mailing and vending machines.

There is a variance of opinion as to the classification of shades in these stamps. The following shades are given by Mr. Bartels: Perforated—Pale vermilion, vermilion, scarlet vermilion, scarlet red, bright red, deep red, carmine red, dull carmine, carmine, bright carmine, bright carmine lake, carmine lake, deep carmine lake, pale lake red,

bright lake red, lake red, deep lake red, bright rose red, Imperforate—red, carmine, carmine lake, deep carmine lake, deep lake red.

C. A. Nast gives the following as his classification of shades—perforated—light carmine, dark carmine, rose carmine, scarlet red, scarlet vermilion, bright lake red, light lake, deep lake red, bright carmine lake, deep lake. Imperforate—carmine, carmine red, rose carmine, scarlet red, scarlet vermilion, light lake red, carmine lake, deep lake red, deep lake.

In neither of these classifications do I find the distinct "aniline" rose which is one of the handsomest stamps of the lot, in the perforates. The bright carmine lake also is found in the imperforates.

COLLECTORS INCREASING

The new edition of the *Standard Catalogue*, says a writer for the *American Boy*, is notable for many price increases in the stamps of many countries—a gratifying sign of stamp collecting's growing popularity all over the world.

As was expected, there are great advances in price in many classes of United States stamps, and the record-breaking prices obtained for many United States rarities last year bid fair to be even exceeded this season. Stamp dealers are looking forward to the greatest season in the history of the business. The number of collectors in this country seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds; and the recent exhibition has undoubtedly made hundreds of new collectors. Under the circumstances it certainly looks as if no body was going to make any great mistake in filling up vacant spaces in their United States pages, even if they have to pay quite a bit higher prices than obtained two or three years ago.

I would certainly advise all my readers to pay special attention to United States stamps, even at the expense of neglecting somewhat the rest of their collections. I do not as a rule advise the young collector to specialize, but this is a case in which it is certainly to his advantage to do so. As soon as you have a thousand or so varieties, from all the countries of the world, you can with advantage devote no little of your attention to the stamps of some special country—and where could a better specialty be found than the stamps of the United States? If you have, say, \$2 a month to spend on your collection, I would advise spending \$1 on United States stamps and \$1 on the stamps of other countries.

RULES OF EXCHANGE

Among the rules of the exchange department of the Southern Philatelic Association, of which W. S. Aldrich of St. Joe, Mo., is manager, are the following:

1. Only members of the Southern Philatelic Association can participate in this exchange.

PUZZLE MADE OF RIBBONS
AND TWO CALLING CARDS

Secure a lumber calling card of some tough stock for making this puzzle. You can cut one from tough

note paper, the object being to get some material that will bend readily without showing a crease when it goes back. The card should be about three inches long and not quite half that width.

Punch three holes, as shown in the illustration. Secure a length of narrow ribbon or silk tape, perhaps five inches long, and slipping it through the holes A and B on the card, tie in a neat knot at the back.

Get another length of the ribbon, preferably of another color, something like 10 inches long. Say this ribbon is blue and the other pink. Slip one end of the

blue up through the hole at C from the back, through the loop in the pink at B, back through the hole at C. On each end of this blue ribbon, tie a square of the cardboard, a half inch square. The squares will be much too large to slip through the hole at C, you understand.

The object of the puzzle is to get the blue ribbon free from the pink one and entirely off the card without untying any knots or tearing or mutilating the card in any way.

It looks impossible, and most people will say it cannot be done, after puzzling over it a few minutes. It is the easiest thing in the world when you know the trick. Just curve the card by bending the ends toward each other till the loop at B can be pulled down through the hole at C when one of the squares of cardboard may be slipped through the pink loop and the blue ribbon is free.

When you have played with the puzzle for some time it will begin to show the tendency to curve and give away the clue. Simply put the blue ribbon through from the other side awhile and that will keep the card even.

2. Stamps must be in good condition; marked in ink at latest catalogue price or lower.

3. Damaged stamps must be marked damaged. Books should catalogue at least \$5.80.

4. Books to hold 60 stamps 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents, or 15 for 50 cents.

5. A cash fee of 2 per cent of value of each book must accompany each book entered, for expenses and insurance.

6. Ten per cent commission on all stamps exchanged will be taken in stamps from books entered.

7. Each space from which stamps are taken must be marked with rubber stamp or with ink, giving name of party taking the stamp. Blank spaces must be marked by party finding them and the stamp will be charged to party from whom the circuit was received.

8. Each member entering books must receive circuits in exchange.

9. Any letter of inquiry must contain prepaid addressed envelope or card for reply.

10. Any balance due when a member desires to withdraw must be settled in stamps acceptable to members.

11. Members may take stamps of any value provided they at once forward to the exchange superintendent stamps to five times the value taken; or have books already on circuit to exceed that value.

12. Members must fill out report sheet correctly, giving number of stamps taken and catalogue value. Twenty-five cents in stamps will be charged each member who makes errors on report sheet.

NEW CUBAN ISSUE

A new set of stamps is soon to arrive from Cuba. In design they will portray a map of the island with the steamship lines indicated by radiating lines, says the *Philatelic West*. The special delivery will show a view of Havana harbor, with an aeroplane in flight in the foreground.

LARGE VENEZUELAN SALES

Le Postillon reports a stamp sale on rather a large scale—the disposal of a stock of Venezuelan stamps comprising not less than 24,000,000 specimens, for \$10,000. The stamps in question all belong to the issue of 1904, which, with this quantity released on the market, should be priced in the new catalogues at correspondingly low figures.

WITHOUT WATERMARK

All the values of the 1908-09 set of Argentine, except the 3, 4 and 30 centavos are without watermark. Although not mentioned in many catalogues, they are priced by some at from \$1.50 to \$4 each.

CHANGE IN BRAZIL

Maury's Collectionneur reports that the Brazil official stamps of 1906, with portrait of Afonso Penna, are to be replaced by a new series with portrait of Marshal Hermes. There will be 16 values from 10 to 10,000 reis.

LITTLE PROBLEM

100. Two friendly merchants, A and B, living in the same city, invest at the same time in flour at \$6 per barrel. A buys 900 barrels, B buys 800. They agreed to sell monthly at the same price. The first month A sells 200 barrels, B 600, at an advance of 33 1/3 per cent, but the market price of flour was declining, and therefore they agreed to sell at 20 per cent advance. Each sold out the remainder of his purchase at this price. Which party made the greater gain? What per cent did one gain more than the other?

Answer to Little Problem No. 99—The time would be 27 3/11 minutes past 2 o'clock.

MARSHMALLOWS

Dissolve by heating over a slow fire 8 ozs. of gum-arabic in three gills of water for half an hour, strain and boil low; add the gum solution with one half pound of powdered sugar; let cook slowly, and stir constantly until it becomes a thick paste which will roll between the fingers; add the well-beaten whites of two eggs, stir for a minute or two, and pour into a pan or box to cool. In the bottom of the box or pan, sheets of white paper should be placed, with the ends projecting from the sides by which to lift out the paste, when it may be cut in cubes and rolled in powdered sugar.—*Good Housekeeping.*

"PASSED" A STAR

The captain's son stood on the bridge of a schooner beside his father, on a windy night. It suddenly became necessary for the captain to go below, and he said to the boy, whom he had been instructing:

"Here, take the wheel. I'll be back soon. Steer by that star, and then you will be all right."

The boy began to steer, and soon got her out of her course. The star appeared at the stern instead of the head, and, with a feeling of pride, he shouted to the captain:

"Come and find me another star; I've passed that one!"—*American Boy.*

HOME COMING OF COLLEGE
BOYS AND THEIR LETTERS

Your boy and girl who went away last fall to college are home again for their first holiday. I knew a mother whose four sons and three daughters were always eager to get home. The mother said of herself "I am not an extra-good housekeeper, and I am no great cook," but I noticed that no college affairs, even a football game, would hold any of her children if they could get home for the week-end or even overnight. The homing instinct was mighty in every one of them. I have often wondered at the secret of her power. Her boys and girls were lively and wanted to share in all the college fun; nevertheless, every one of them could have a better time right at home than anywhere else.

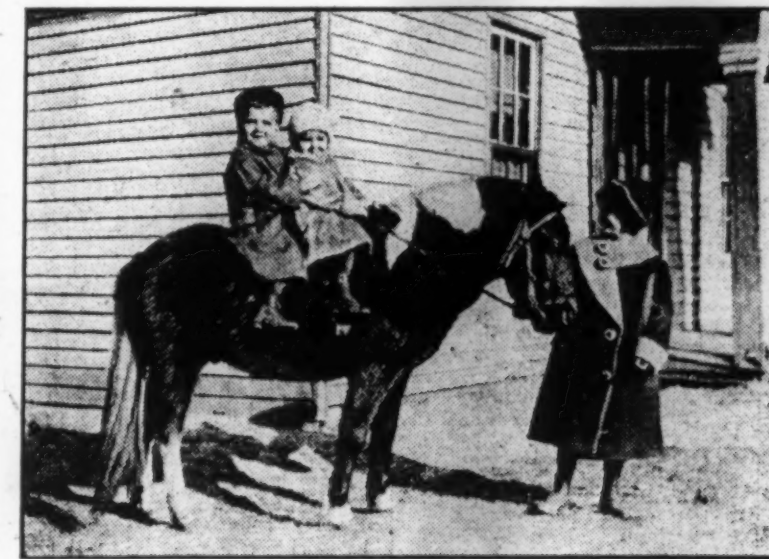
You are worried by the extreme likes and dislikes shown by the young college students, and the free way in which they criticize this professor and that. Heretofore you have never let them criticize their teachers. Their pronounced opinions jarred on you. Your son at times was bumptious and tried to convince father that his farming was faulty in practice, and false in theory in many cases. Do not take these unpleasant manifestations too seriously. Your children have passed out of that stage of childlike trust that puts implicit faith in everything father or mother says. They are beginning to form independent judgments.

The college encourages them to challenge everything, otherwise how shall they ever learn to think? You would

not have them faithful echoes of you and your husband. Wisdom comes only with experience. After the flood tide of sophomore conceit you will be delighted to see how fast they will gain in moderation of judgment and temperance of speech, says a writer for the *Country Gentleman*.

I know a man who every Sunday afternoon for years has written his two daughters a letter. When the two daughters were living in the same house each received her letter in a separate envelope. Often the letters would begin "There is nothing special to write this week, but it is worth two cents to say so." President McKinley wrote to his mother every day. Encourage the students to keep a very brief daily journal and then with that before them they will have ample material to make highly interesting home letters. It is an invaluable exercise for a student to sit down quietly once a week and summarize the past seven days and commit to writing the big things. It clinches in his own memory the best college days. In this way you will be going through school with your children. No self-respecting parent will tolerate the hastily scrawled "All well, no news, kindly send another check as soon as convenient" style of letters. Many students who love their homes and mean to be faithful with home letters fail in that they have no stated time for writing; other things crowd in and the letters get fewer and fewer and poorer and poorer. Forwarned is forearmed. It is your duty to start them right in this weighty matter.

CAMERA CONTEST



Trio of Hoosier children and their pony, two taking a ride

An Indiana girl gets the \$1 award today in the camera contest. Writing from Alamo, in the Hoosier state, Ruth Bayless says:

"Enclosed find a kodak picture of a pony and three children taken at their home. The pony's name is Buster. The girl holding the pony is Ethel Ammerman. Ethel claims the pony. She also feeds and waters it. She sometimes leads it to drink and sometimes rides it. Ethel has a pony buggy to which she hitched the pony. And she often takes a friend out for a ride. Ethel invited me to take a ride one morning. She took me to feed Buster; also a lunch for ourselves. We stopped by the roadside, under a shade tree. While Buster was eating his feed we ate our lunch. After spending some time we hitched the pony to the buggy and returned home. Ethel is 10 years old. I am 12. Ethel has a little brother and sister sitting on the pony's back. Her brother's name is Carl and her sister's name is Hazel.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

CORRECT ENGLISH CHINESE GIRL
KNEW ENGLISH

Query—"In the sentence, '... they should not be ready and waiting to be availed of at the very instant...' is not the phrase to be availed of a very awkward construction? What would be an amendment, if any?"

Reply—R. W. Emerson wrote: "Power must be availed of, and not by any means let off." But this use of to avail of in the passive voice is recognized by the Oxford dictionary as especially American, and by the Standard dictionary as colloquial. The lexicographer does not feel that there is great awkwardness in the expression. Since English lost its inflections and its power of making new words by composition of its own elements the language has become increasingly free in using a verb plus a preposition as a new compound verb; and the lexicographer would have to be talked to and reasoned with pretty convincingly before he denied this liberty to the language.—*Literary Digest.*

RIDDLE-ME-REE

You'll see me in bradawl but not in saw,
You'll see me in footstep but not in paw,
You'll see me in sonny but not in boy,
You'll see me in brightness but not in joy,
You'll see me in oyster but not in crab,
You'll see me in brownish but not in drab,
Together I form what's seen at a party,
Whenever I'm heard the laughter is hearty.

—*Children's Magazine.*

Many travelers have a way of attributing ignorance and backwardness to every one who wears the strange garb and observes the strange customs of a different land. Often, as in the case of the tourist in China that the New York Tribune tells of, there is a rude awakening.

When his steamer touched at Hong-kong, the tourist was delighted to see a Chinese woman in the costume of her country come on board ship. She was the first Chinese woman that he had seen in the native dress, and he determined to take a picture. Advancing to within a few feet of the little woman, he leveled the camera at her, and began to exclaim loudly in amateur pidgin English:

"Me take picture! Can catchee! Can catchee!"

The Chinese woman looked at him in deep disgust, and replied in perfect English:

"You can catchee, but you may not." Turning, she walked away. She had been graduated from an American college the year previous.

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FINANCIAL

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MEXICO CALLED VICTIM OF AMBITION OF A FEW MEN ONLY

Leaders Are Said to Keep Followers Active in Revolutionary Tactics, Though All Are Said to Be Striving for What They Deem Justice

EL PASO, Texas.—The havoc at Ojinaga, where multitudes are risking their all in battle, contrasts strongly with the conditions a short distance north, where the same combatants, if held in the same American prison, would exhibit no misgiving in their countenances, no bitterness in their tone. Instead a brisk conversation would soon ensue, including mutual relations of experiences, a striving to emulate one another in manifestations of kindness just for the secret pleasure of being reputed noble and kind.

This being so, what is there about this neutral ground which transforms the wolf into a lamb? What is there about the land south of the Rio Grande which renders it in revolution? It is not the soil where men stand, but their point of view, which governs the nature of their activities. And even the point of view requires the indispensable condition of opportunity.

Observing them in their natural surroundings, the Mexicans have become accustomed to the horror of wrong, willingly lowering themselves to the worst grade of cruelty. Paradoxical statements are particularly fit for expressing judgments on Mexican things; to such an extent is this so that a startling proposition such as this: "The Mexicans are suffering not on account of their defects but of their qualities," might be proven philosophically correct.

The Aztec-Spanish descendants, remotely, are suffering for their racial errors, and, immediately, for unintelligent employment of their commendable qualities of character. This, let it be understood, applies specially to the plain people. They do not give up what they deem a moral task; they may rest a while, but the fire does not entirely become extinct.

The desire for success will quicken anew the dormant energies. Even if they in time discover that they are wrong, their word binds them to their cause. Loyalty to their leaders also holds them, even though they find them unworthy of their devotion.

All factions in Mexico earnestly believe they are fighting for justice. With the thought of justice foremost in the conscience of all, there should be no motive for the misery in that land. How, then, can one account for the fact that those aiming at the same goal cannot reach an understanding?

Because the leaders impress their followers with the idea that their opponents are trying to sustain the predominant system of slavery. At the same time, the leaders keep their followers from acquiring the knowledge which would remove them from their belief that the men on the other side must be removed before the people can attain happiness.

When General Salazar in March, 1913, joined the Huerta government and received the assignment of the Casas Grandes garrison, daily at the arrival of the train he detailed his officers to confiscate all newspapers containing notices of federal defeats.

These were not occasional instances, but just common occurrences of an established practice.

Mexico is at present the victim of the ambition of a few men. If it were possible to suppress the influence of these and gather the inferior leaders where they should have the opportunity of explaining each other's ideals, peace would be a matter of a few days.

The sky is growing fair for the Spaniards in Mexico, though not so for the opposers of the armed multitudes. The wealthy subjects of the Castilian crown from Parra have arrived at El Paso, having left their property apparently well protected. So to that extent their hardships in their adopted country are less severe.

Trying to correct or verify former reports concerning General Maclovio Herrera's goodwill towards the outsiders, the following is known from authoritative sources. Herrera reiterates his determination to afford guarantees to the Spaniards in Parra. The representative of the business men ventured to ask the general, if he were sent to the front, who would see that their protection was continued. He replied that his brother Luis would stay in his place. If Luis was recalled Herrera would come back. Then he was asked what would happen if both he and Luis were commissioned as at Torreón. He replied that he would not depart from Parra unless his brother remained as chief of arms garrisoning the city. "Suppose," said the business man, "General Villa sends an imperative order to dispossess us as he did in Chihuahua

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Oklahoma City, Okla.

And sufficient numbers come to "enforce it."

As General Manuel Chao was present his companion asked him: "What are your orders, general?" And the former school teacher answered: "I was ordered in the state of Durango to seize all Spanish property, but I tore out the paper; I will not do it."

The action of the Constitutionalists in confiscating all sorts of property from the Terrazas and their "accomplices" is going beyond what was foreseen by the keenest observers. The following quotations will epitomize the unfolding of the thought underlying the Mexican events.

October, 1911: "It is necessary in these moments that the Mexican people give heed to the lessons of history. When the Ayutla revolution ordered the church to give up its capital in landed estates, throwing it to open trade, it had no other end in view but to break the monopoly of accumulated wealth. Only after some time, by virtue of the refusal of the church to produce that economical transformation in the country, the revolution decreed the nationalization of said landed estates, i. e., took them from the church to be thrown into the general commerce of the nation. For this a war that lasted 10 years was necessary."

"Consequently, it is very important that the great landholders consider that the revolution only demands a part of the big extensions of uncultivated land to be sold to the republic, uncultivated land that constitutes riches which do not benefit anybody, to be subdivided and put into commercial circulation. The revolution tries to realize all this without injuring the right of property; therefore let the great landowners take haste in helping the tendency to effect this transformation in which they do not lose anything. They will be highly benefited by increased value of the land."

"Later it is possible that the renewing tendency, even against the will of man, may not be satisfied with what the present demands. Hitherto the revolution has pretended to acquire by purchase, but if the resistance is continued, its requirements may reach the point of the nationalization of the uncultivated land."

"The Thought of the Revolution, Mexico, August, 1912: "In our social environment we have manifested the most malignant evils, and the gravity of our conditions has been such that we have, to the utter amazement of the world, applied the remedy long before eminent nations have done it in their similar cases. Nature itself applies the remedy where it is most needed."—Statements to the special committee on Mexican affairs, United States Senate.

October, 1913: "It does not seem very bold to predict that if this kind of struggle keeps on in our country, and the combatants with their deeds do not first destroy our national independence, as Mexico in spite of its backwardness in civilization outdistanced other nations in separating the church from the state, it will be also the first nation where a radical regime of socialism will be established."—The Dictamen, Veracruz.

When General Salazar in March, 1913, joined the Huerta government and received the assignment of the Casas Grandes garrison, daily at the arrival of the train he detailed his officers to confiscate all newspapers containing notices of federal defeats.

These were not occasional instances, but just common occurrences of an established practice.

Mexico is at present the victim of the ambition of a few men. If it were possible to suppress the influence of these and gather the inferior leaders where they should have the opportunity of explaining each other's ideals, peace would be a matter of a few days.

The sky is growing fair for the Spaniards in Mexico, though not so for the opposers of the armed multitudes. The wealthy subjects of the Castilian crown from Parra have arrived at El Paso, having left their property apparently well protected. So to that extent their hardships in their adopted country are less severe.

Trying to correct or verify former reports concerning General Maclovio Herrera's goodwill towards the outsiders, the following is known from authoritative sources. Herrera reiterates his determination to afford guarantees to the Spaniards in Parra. The representative of the business men ventured to ask the general, if he were sent to the front, who would see that their protection was continued. He replied that his brother Luis would stay in his place. If Luis was recalled Herrera would come back. Then he was asked what would happen if both he and Luis were commissioned as at Torreón. He replied that he would not depart from Parra unless his brother remained as chief of arms garrisoning the city. "Suppose," said the business man, "General Villa sends an imperative order to dispossess us as he did in Chihuahua

When General Salazar in March, 1913, joined the Huerta government and received the assignment of the Casas Grandes garrison, daily at the arrival of the train he detailed his officers to confiscate all newspapers containing notices of federal defeats.

These were not occasional instances, but just common occurrences of an established practice.

FINANCIAL

L. D. MILLER & CO.
502 Main St., Boston, Wis.
We sell choice First Mortgage 6% Loans. In our 24 yrs. loaning we have never had a foreclosure. Loans now for sale.

IN AMOUNTS
\$300-\$400
\$500-\$600
\$700-\$800
\$900-\$1000
And Larger Loans

REAL ESTATE

Attractive Estate
MODERNIZED FARM HOUSE under direction of Peabody & Stearns, 25 rooms, 5 tiled bath rooms and servants' quarters, 12 open fireplaces, every convenience of a modern house, completely furnished, everything in perfect condition. The play room with mission furniture and its great fireplace nearly 4 feet high and 6 feet wide, back from road on moderate eminence, 30 acres good farming land, 12 miles south of Boston on state road, 2000 ft. above sea level, price \$18,000. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St., Boston.

Ferry Hill, Marshfield
ADJOINING HUMAROCK BEACH, bordering North River; high elevation, beautifully wooded, great combination seashore and country; most desirable location on South Shore; lots \$350 to \$700; send for illustrated booklet. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St., Boston.

FREDERICK A. KING

Framingham, Mass.
60 acre farm, 30 moving, 14 miles from railroad, on trolley, 8 room house, fine condition, large barn with cellar; house for 200 hens, wood shed, shop, 25-30 apple trees; about 25 miles from Boston, other farms on lot from 2 to 250 acres, suitable for fruit, poultry and dairy farming; price from \$1800 up. Office a few steps from So. Framingham station. Representative will call on customers in Boston upon request. For inspection of property. Tel. 625.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Suburban Homes
20 acres near Pasadena, 9 room residence, view of mountains, valley, ocean, \$100,000; magnificent view of San Gabriel Valley, approximately 5 acres ground, \$75,000; Ocean-side residence, Santa Monica, large and highly improved grounds, \$150,000; others \$15,000 to \$225,000; reports, photographs, maps on application. J. W. WRIGHT, 101 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—OAKLAND, CAL.

Morton L. Hanna
REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
533 First National Bank Building
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.
PHONE OAKLAND 2448.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. "MONEY LENDERS" AN "INVESTMENT LOANS" EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St., Boston.

LAND—FLORIDA

80 ACRES in Florida on the Gulf—Fish, oysters, clams, and food at your door; orange and grape fruit grove in bearing. Will exchange. H. N. NICHOLS, 3125 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free
brings it. Room 402K, 31 Milk St., Boston

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Pastillage, Holder
Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle. At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS
And Manufacturing Stationers
1725-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged and colored platinum. A. S. H. STUDIOS, 246 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

ART WORKS ARE GIVEN SOCIETY FOR EXHIBITION

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Through the courtesy of friends of the Milwaukee Art Society, and the artist himself, one of the paintings exhibited in the society's galleries by Philip Little, Boston painter, has been added to the society's permanent collection. It is "The Awakening of Day," valued at \$1200, says the Journal.

Three etchings by Earl Reed, Chicago, have been presented as the beginning of the print collection. It is expected four Albert Duerer wood cuts, in Milwaukee, will be given.

French and Spanish paintings in the nineteenth century have been donated by Miss Fannie Burnell.

TOWN PLANS POLICE SYSTEM

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—At the annual village meeting it was voted to purchase a hook and ladder automobile fire truck, to have police patrol, and to purchase and install a police telegraph system.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WANTED—Room, for not with ad. priv. bath, in W. Phila., Pa., by young lady. Address Monitor, 1713 Sanson St.

REAL ESTATE

A 300 ACRE FARM
in the Hudson River Valley
Near Poughkeepsie
50 Acres in fruit, about one-half of which is a young bearing orchard. Splendid house in good repair. Good barns and other buildings. Railroad switch on property. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Worth \$8000 per acre, will sell for half that amount.

For full particulars address
FRWOOD, W. DOLSON & CO.
Broadway Cor 60th Street, Telephone 3800, New York

ESTABLISHED 1836 INCORPORATED 1894

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conduits and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Woodbourne

THAT IDEAL HOME COMMUNITY
Modern houses of concrete or brick
For Sale and To Rent
Attractive Homes to Rent
BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO.,
300 Hyde Park Avenue
Forest Hills, Tel. Jamb 2148

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

SAFE real estate investment properties in Brookline and the Back Bay for sale or exchange. (Roxbury and Dorchester real estate in any suburb of Boston.)

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.
45 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: F. H. 5035; B. Kline 5210

RAISE YOUR OWN FOOD

Illustrated catalog postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

MAN WANTED TO CONDUCT BRANCH OF THE CHAPIN FARM AGENCY—Call

11 and 3, 294 Washington St., Boston.

GOOD INVESTMENT

6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Mosely St., Dorchester, sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$1250; for quick sale, price \$8500; will take back mortgage for \$5000. Apply J. B. LEWIS, 101 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury.

Frederick O. Woodruff

EXPERT APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE. Business property bought, sold or leased. Trust Funds for Mortgages. 95 MILK STREET.

DO YOU WISH TO dispose of your property?

If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results. Let your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 363.

FARMS anywhere in New England.

Write for catalogue. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

STORES AND OFFICES

Two Desirable Stores
ON BOYLSTON ST., near Arlington; one with excellent show window; store 1200 sq. ft.; one with high show window; also business and living chamber; rent reasonable. Apply Allen Hall Bldg. Tel. Back Bay 600, 384 Boylston St.

INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR INDIVIDUALS

Chart graphically illustrates three conditions—Return Required, No Return, Financial Burden. Between. In latter case Chart indicates Minimum Salary subject to bring one within probable scope of the Law. Postpaid in plain sealed envelope. Subject to examination, if one interested. L. TUNNEY, 406 Old South Building, Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 2692.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; all improvements; piano, subway and L; use of kitchen. CALDWELL, 25 W. 52d St.

COMFORTABLE front room in private family; near Riverside Drive; phone; elevator. 310 W. 95th St. ENGL.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 82 Beaver St. Telephone Broad 2816.

LAWYERS

D. W. STEELE, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, 115 Broadway, New York

SAMUEL C. DUBOIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 99 Nassau Street, New York

W. B. HOID & HORD, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 38 Park Row, New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER wants work at home. HEMMING, 28 W. 121st St. Phone Harlem 3567.

New York Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to WARRICK & KLEIN, 409 Metropolitan Building.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN HOME

TEN LIVING ROOMS, attic, basement, bath, two closets, three lavatories, hand carved oak, mahogany, curly birch, enamel interior finish, cost \$8000; furnace, porches, pantries, etc.; large piazza; near bath; lot 100x150 ft.; value \$200 per foot; all for \$25,000. Address Owner, 811 Lago St., Los Angeles, Cal.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALVARADO TERRACE

An ideal home for discrimination people 1435 Alvarado Terrace, bet. Pico and 16th, off Alvarado and Hoover, 20355, West 3210.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—A 2 room furnished house, situated 91 High St., Newton Upper Falls; furnace heat and modern conveniences. Telephone Newton South 1118-M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET

GOOD SUITES
156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE
(Cor. Harris St.), between Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village; 7 rooms and bath.....\$40.00
385 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE; 5 rooms, elevator and bath.....\$35.00
437 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin St.; 6 rooms.....\$20.00
80 ST. BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON; 6 rooms and bath, on corner.....\$25.00
41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END; 6 rooms and bath.....\$30.00
71, above suites are to be let, in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1972.
NEAR COLEY SQUARE
TO LET—Suite of 3 rooms and bath, with heat, continuous hot water, janitor and elevator service; suitable for a practitioner or private family; meals and laundry service. Apply on premises or in apartment if desired, thereby allowing the privacy of a home without maid; very moderate rental to the right party.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: F. H. 5035; B. Kline 5210

FOR SALE—Furnished Apartment of five rooms, large reception hall and bath, in ALBANY, near Commonwealth Ave. A gentleman going abroad proposes selling his valuable collection of paintings, Oriental rugs, curios, bric-a-brac and costly furniture, including a player piano and concert victrola. 15-15, Monitor Office.

BROOKLINE

TO LET—217 Harvard St., suite 5, opposite Harvard Church, apartment of 5 outside sunny rooms, steam heat; c. h. water; janitor service; rent reasonable; tel. Brookline 1880-2.

APARTMENTS and Houses—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

BACK BAY, 11 Haviland St., Suite 3—Attractive furnished apartment of 5 rooms and bath for sale or to let. Inquire 13 Haviland St., suite 8; tel. B. 4558-M.

Desirable 4-room suite and bath, all modern improvements, 27 Lincoln St., Cambridge. Apply to Janitor or phone 2340 Somerville, F. J. C.

WANTED—A well furnished 8 room apartment, Back Bay or Brookline; 4 to 5 months. E. J. Monitor office.

FOUNTAIN PENS

25c Self Filling Fountain Pen
Regular \$1.50 14K gold plated pen. Dips into ink, durable, simple filling device, satisfaction guaranteed. Send postpaid anywhere in U. S. for 25c. "Plus 5c" Stamp. Agents wanted. ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 51, Box 297, BOSTON, MASS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING

Carpenter and Builder
Office and Store Fixtures
Hardwood Floors
Special attention given to all kinds of repairs, city and suburbs.
R. W. WHITEACRE
4 Stanwood St., Roxbury Tel. con.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 9 Arlington St.—Furn. or unfurn. rms. en suite or single; private bath, gas and electric, elev. serv. open fire, beautifully furnished. Back Bay 2182.

BACK BAY, 220 Newbury St.—Desirable sunny rooms; all conv.; tel.; business people preferred; tourists accommodated.

BACK BAY—28 Westland Ave., Suite 22, nicely fur. rooms for man and wife or 2 gentlemen. Apply to Janitor.

BLACKWOOD ST., S. off St. Botolph, Suite 3—2 connecting rooms; 1 square room; 1 side front room; c. h. w.; private family. B. B. 1242-B.

BROOKLINE ROOMS—Large sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfasts and dining; private family; c. h. w.; modern improvements; tel. con. Telephone Brookline 3635-M.

CHARLESTOWN—17 Monument Sq.—Double parlors with private bath, singly or en suite; modern improvements; tel. con.

DORCHESTER, near Upham's Corner, Well furn. heated room with kitchen priv.; price \$2.50. Address D 16, Monitor Office.

HAIRBOR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop—Single en suite room; quiet, light, h. w. heat; sun piazza; southern exposure; quiet house.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful on a lot of 6, steam heat, shower baths; safe in building. References.

2 to 35 Per Week
706 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 230, Suite 4—Large sunny room; 3 windows; c. h. w. bath. Tel. B. 1321-J.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 47—Desirable furnished room; quiet, hot water heat, con. hot water; ref. pet. people desired.

THE HILKLEY, 5 Cumberland St., Suite 124—One outside sunny room, steam heat, furn. or unfurn.; rates reasonable.

WESTLAND AVE., 68, Suite 3, Near Symphony Hall—Newly furnished rooms, home-like; h. w. heat; tel. B.B. 3331-J.

WESTLAND AVE., 71, Suite 4—Two rooms, with alcove, continuous hot water. Telephone B. B. 3738-J.

W. NEWTON ST., 256—Parlor room, newly fur.; also small rm.; \$2; elev. tel. c. h. w.; con. heat; transient or monthly.

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant side room on top floor; also square room on bath floor; h. w. and c. water; furnace heat.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 76 and 78 Cypress St.—Light, airy rooms, with board, single or en suite, with private bath; large piazza; near street and electric. MRS. A. G. COTTON, Telephone 2270.

BROOKLINE, Vernon St., 45—Large front room with alcove, lavatory, open fireplace, old location; best tableboard. Tel. 2015-M.

NEWBURY ST., 308—Rooms with board in pleasant, homelike place; good location; rates reasonable. Tel. B. B. 3377-W.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—A 2 room furnished house, situated 91 High St., Newton Upper Falls; furnace heat and modern conveniences. Telephone Newton South 1118-M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BOOKS

'Dictionary of Thoughts'
H. B. BROWN, President of Valparaiso University, says: "It is one of the greatest books of the century."
We have a Dictionary of Words, why not a Dictionary of Thoughts? This work contains over 16,000 of the best thoughts of over 1500 of the world's greatest authors and thinkers on 800 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS, and arranged like a Dictionary.
It contains the very cream of the best literature of all ages. By

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion.

TABLE SUPPLIES

PRISCILLA PREPARED DOUGHNUT FLOUR

Something new, made of choice ingredients, laboratory tested and pure.

NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER

Makes light, crisp doughnuts of high food value in half the time and at a lower cost than when doughnuts are made the ordinary way.

14 oz. package makes two dozen, 28 oz. pkg. makes four dozen tasty doughnuts at a low cost. Prices 15¢ and 25¢ respectively.

FOR SALE BY
S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa and all leading grocers in Boston, Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrill & Condit, etc., in New York.

15¢ in stamps and your grocer's address brings you a 14 oz. pkg. by post.

Economy Food Products Co.
141 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Be Sure Your Grocer Carries

DOANE'S CRANBERRY JELLY AND SAUCE

HOME MADE

Pure and Clean, Delicious in Flavor. Beautiful in Color. Nothing ever as good put on the market.

Send 25¢ for Half Pint Sample

DELIVERED FREE
I cultivate my own Cranberries. Only Choice Fruit Used.

NATHANIEL DOANE
Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass.

BAYLEY'S VERMONT FARM-MADE SAUSAGE

Made entirely from the meat of the best young Vermont pigs. All of the good meat goes into these sausages, including the choicest parts.

Parcel Post at 28¢ a lb. delivered east of the Mississippi.

BAYLEY FARM
PEACHAM, VERMONT

TEA ROOMS

THE NEW

Library Tea Room

687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston
Lunches from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

DINNER

Table D'Hotel from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 60¢ and 75¢.

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA SUPPER
THE LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
90 WESTLAND AVE.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

APRON STORE
Bungalow Aprons, assorted colors.
LIKE CUT, 50 cents.
OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00.
163 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design

Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists, embroidered or made to measure. No fitting. No two alike. Very inexpensive. Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL-PINK OR BLUE ROSETTES. 1.00
In ordering give age. Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH
115 Hancock Street, QUINCY, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER
"From Infancy to Graduation"
MRS. LEIGHTON
331 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Between Symphony Hall and Boston Opera House.

H. STEPPER & CO.

Ladies' Tailors
159 A Tremont Street

Elizabeth F. Hassenberg
14 years' experience
Shampooing and Manicuring
COMPLETE LINE OF TOILET GOODS
427 Boylston Street, Boston

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOLDING
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
CORSET COVERS, EXPERT FITTER
1 West 34th Street, New York

SHAMPOOING AND WAVING
By appointment
MISS ROBINSON, formerly with Miss Leford, 45 Bataavia St., Boston

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

PILLOW SHOES

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

Fit and feel like a Kid Glove and are comfortable from the moment your foot rests in them.

SOFT VICI KID
with no linings to wrinkle and tear. Require no breaking in.

EASY, DURABLE, STYLISH
O'Sullivan's

cushion safety heels of live rubber. Foot Comfort is yours if you wear PILLOW SHOES

Trade Mark Registered. Write for Free Catalogue and self-measure blank.

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E
184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

SUITS For Women

For \$20.00 I will furnish goods and all materials complete, including Skinner's satin lining, and make to your special measure from latest designs a strictly custom tailored suit. Fit, workmanship and quality of materials guaranteed absolutely the best—40 different serges, chevrons and mannish mixtures to select from. For the woman who has to spend her money carefully this is a most exceptional opportunity. I give real honest value in these suits. Step in and see what splendid values I am giving. You will be astonished to see what a beautiful suit can be produced at this very reasonable price, \$20.00. Bear in mind this price includes goods, making and everything complete.

MADAME A. DURANT
Bigelow & Kennard Building
12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

Useful and Convenient

Skirt Hangers

Simply attach to the skirt belt and hang up on hooks.

Made in Lavender, Pink, Blue and White.

Postpaid 50¢
The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

Emma Louise Art Shop

Art Needlework and Novelties of Quality

Write for New 1914 Catalog Free. The most complete Catalog of Art Needlework and Novelties published.

Write for It Today. Send 4¢ postage.

All the latest creations in Art Needlework and Novelties—out of the ordinary.

EMMA LOUISE ART SHOP
Dept. 47 BELMAR, N. J.

Shoe Duster
25 cts. Post Free. Rub up your dusty shoes and your shins last longer. Leather case which folds up as shown in cut, and can be carried in pocket. No. 1419. Price 25 cts. post free.

GOULD & GOLD
Box 5143, Boston, Mass.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER
50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT

GILLESPIE METHOD SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING

FRANCES M. FORD
Successor to Madame Gillespie
The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston
Tel. 4195 B. B. All branches taught.

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxed and Holder Combined.
No more biting of thread, no hunting for wax, 10¢ by mail.

Universal Thread Cutter Co.
110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents Wanted

WOMEN'S SHOES

\$4 and \$5, reduced to \$2.69
These are small sizes and narrow widths in large sizes.

Also \$1.50 quality Spats, slightly soiled, 69¢

HELEN HAMILTON MURPHY
501 Washington St., Room 31

This Dainty Box of Lavender
Is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.

The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

MARINELLO SHOP

BOSTON MAIN OFFICE
All Kinds of Toilet Work
420 Beylston St., Berkeley Bldg., Suite 411. Tel. B. B. 5174

C. M. LAMPING NOLAN, Prop.
Maker of Gowns, Misses' and Children's Dresses
20 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Personal attention given to all work
Telephone: Back Bay 5043-5

MADAME LOANTHA
Dresses
20 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Personal attention given to all work
Telephone: Back Bay 5043-5

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



DO YOU REALIZE THAT

BURRILL'S Tooth Powder

has been tested and proved to be absolutely pure?

Prof. L. B. Allyn made this test and heartily recommends Burrill's.

If you choose your tooth powder as you choose your pure foods you will not hesitate to choose

BURRILL'S 25c
New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

YOU Need Brown Daisy
(Trade Mark Registered)

WONDERWASH

to cleanse and restore to perfect condition your

SILK RIBBONS and SATIN WAISTS DAINITY SLIPS

With the aid of WONDERWASH you can do at home, quickly and economically, the cleaning ordinarily sent to the dye house.

For free sample write to

BROWN DAISY GIRL
Care PARKER SUPPLY CO.,
230 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

PLUMBING
McMAHON & JAUQUES
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Established 1905
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Telephone 420 B. B.

LEATHER GOODS
LEATHER CASES, carrying three books; special lot to be closed out at \$2.00; to sell at \$3.50. Send money order and if not perfectly satisfactory, money will be returned.

THE HYDE PARK BINDER
Job and Edition Bookbinding
7 Reddy Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
A BARGAIN—Dry Powder fire extinguishers delivered anywhere for only \$2 each, or a half dozen for \$10; regular price \$3 each; place a few conveniently in your home and buildings; they never wear out and do not deteriorate. Address W. L. GILBERT, Staten-ville, N. C.

DANCING
HELENE L. SWENEY
SCHOOL OF DANCING
St. James' Hall, 235 Huntington Ave., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tel. Back Bay 3916-11; castle walk, convenient waits and all modern dances taught correctly; classes, private and club lessons by appointment.

NURSERIES
FINE SOUTHWESTERN TREES
Catalogue free on request.
T. F. Ewton, special agent, Dallas, Texas.
TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY,
Sherman, Texas.

DOGS, CATS, PETS
THE ENGLISH BULLDOG—A gruff pet and a good dog for a country estate; handsome and intelligent. Phone Back Bay 5040.

DENTISTS
DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
135 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul etc., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Sacrament" Sunday service at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



MRS. HOUSEKEEPER, Here is a Cleaner for Your Aluminum—

ORONA SOAP AND CLEANER

It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

If your Grocer or Druggist Hasn't It Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., B. F. Macy, Graham & Streeter, S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, J. B. Hunter & Co., and Chandler & Barber and other reliable dealers.

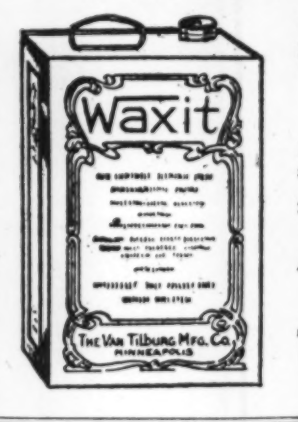
Sold in Bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c ALSO MAKERS OF

ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 25c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Store, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

Waxit



the perfect polish for all fine furniture, pianos, varnished floors, wainscoting, lacquered brass, automobile bodies and every kind of lacquered, varnished or enameled surface.

WAXIT removes the milky appearance from pianos and other dark furniture. It keeps a varnished floor like new.

Guaranteed Harmless
It is non-inflammable, non-corrosive, harmless and free from disagreeable odor.

2 oz., 10c; 6 oz., 25c; Pt., 60c; Quart, \$1.00; 1/2 Gal., \$1.50; Gal., \$2.50

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
Liberal Commission—Exclusive Territory

The Van Tilburg Manufacturing Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"IT'S AS GOOD AS CANDO"

so say our hosts of friends who are using our later product.

Royal Brass Polish

IN PASTE FORM

Like its famous predecessor—Cando Silver Polish—this, our Royal Brass Polish, is safe, efficient, convenient and economical. In the home it is taking the place of the one sure means of securing that much desired lasting brilliant lustre for brass, copper, nickel, aluminum, etc., with the least amount of effort. Keeping the brasses bright has at last become an easy matter.

Ask for Royal Brass Polish by name to get the genuine.

PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

Makers of the celebrated Cando Silver Polish and "The Little Candle," Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume.

LET THIS Washing Machine PAY FOR ITSELF

1913 WAS VERY KIND TO US! We sold more than one thousand and four hundred Water Motor Washing Machines in Chicago last year.

We have sold these Washers close to 3 years and so far not a single one has gone wrong; every one a perfect success. Probably no other washer can show such record.

These washers work on lower pressure, run faster, pull a heavier load and will get out of order.

Price \$18 cash or \$20 on Monthly Payments at \$2 per month.

You can return this Washer to us after 30 days if not perfectly satisfied, every cent paid will be returned.

We are the largest retailers of washing machines in this country and responsible, best of references. We are the freight. Mention the Monitor.

AGENTS WANTED
Wholesale prices and learn how to get One Free. Make money evenings and spare time. One farmer cleared over \$500 in 6 weeks. Exclusive territory given. MANTLE LAMP CO., 806 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

FREE TRIAL OFFER
Agents wanted. Write for 10-day Free Trial Offer. Agents wanted. Wholesale prices and learn how to get One Free. Make money evenings and spare time. One farmer cleared over \$500 in 6 weeks. Exclusive territory given. MANTLE LAMP CO., 806 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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BETTER LIGHT FROM KEROSENE

Best Electric or Gasoline

Without sending a cent you can use this wonderful, economical alight 10 days free. Then return at our expense if not satisfied. Gives powerful white incandescent light, burns over 20 hours on one gallon kerosene. No oil. No odor. No smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed. We want one person in each locality to refer us. AGENTS WANTED. Write for 10-day Free Trial Offer. Agents wanted. Wholesale prices and learn how to get One Free. Make money evenings and spare time. One farmer cleared over \$500 in 6 weeks. Exclusive territory given. MANTLE LAMP CO., 806 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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Agents wanted. Write for 10-day Free Trial Offer. Agents wanted. Wholesale prices and learn how to get One Free. Make money evenings and spare time. One farmer cleared

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day or hour by first-class woman. TINA HEARDLEY, 22 Emerald st., Suite 3, Boston, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—By young lady (22), position as companion to lady; best of references. HELEN C. ROBERTSON, 60 Pearson rd., West Somerville, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—Position in office; 5 years' experience in general office work; 2 years on Elliott-Fisher billing machine. HELEN M. LAURIA, 43 Gilman ter., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—By young American girl, care of one (two) children in a refined family. MAUDE ELLISON, 50 Willard st., Malden, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Day's work or laundry to take home; hamper by week or month. MRS. A. DUNCAN, 216 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—Cleaning, three days a week, or mowing work; honest and reliable colored girl; references if desired. WILLIAM, 201 W. 12th st., Boston. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—Sewing by the day, MRS. OLIVIA BURGESS, 27 Bennett st., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day or hour. MRS. M. E. TIPPETT, 41 Prince st., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN (22) desires position as maid for receptions, private or public; also day work; would help with dinners; best references. MRS. E. LEE, 112 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

WORK wanted for evening, 5 to 8, by best young colored woman. C. HILL, 172 Northampton st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation; experienced; good cook, trustworthy; agreeable; can take care of children; references. MRS. FRANCES A. COATES, 704 Commonwealth av., Suite 11, Boston. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wants situation. MRS. ANNA HEALY, 3 Dunbar st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG NEW ENGLAND WOMAN would like position as housekeeper or light housekeeping; references. MISS THEODORE G. JOHNSON, 271 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, also of Mount St. Mary's, is looking for position in lawyer's or insurance office; will work for small pay if good prospects of advancement. J. E. DICKENS, 2 Louise pk., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN, proficient in cooking, four years' experience, desires position as assistant to a chef, or as a teacher, or work in tea-room. C. C. BROWN, 150 Bay St., Boston. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position as ETHEL ROBINSON, 225 Ocean av., Revere Beach, Mass. Tel. 201-5.

SEALY, 305 Broadway, room 1206, New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PIANO TUNER wanted; must be first-class; home visits. HUNT'S MUSIC HOUSE, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

PORTERS (colored) wanted for factory and retail and for domestic work. C. 431-43 Hudson st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SALESMAN for asphalt products; ready roofing felt, plastic, etc.; good future for right person; experience, references. AMERICAN ELECTRICITY ECONOMIZING CO., 602 West 140th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Boy 10 to 20 years of age in advertising office; good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter. M. W. VAUGHAN, 280 Fifth av., New York City. Tel. 201-5.

WANTED—Young man to do stenography, typewriting and general office work in a wholesale business office; do not apply unless you have special ability and can type fast and accurate. E. D. SCALY, 305 Broadway, room 1206, New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG BOY OR GIRL wanted to run errands after school and Saturdays. MELISSA McKEE, 3006 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPROPRIATE in dressmaking and millinery establishment; good opportunity for right person. MRS. J. P. McKEE, 3006 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT to three children (2, 6 and 8); reliable, experienced. J. A. HYMAN, 40 West 55th st., New York; Tel. 4702 10th side.

CASHIERS, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-43 Hudson st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

MILKMAKERS, experienced, for delivery of milk; steady work; good wages. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-43 Hudson st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CORSETT—Strippers, steel stitchers, examiners and finishers wanted; experienced and industrious girls of good family; also a few bright girls to learn examining and stitching; luncheons from our own kitchen at cost. KOYS BROTHERS, Nemo Corsets, 10th st. and Irving pl., near 14th st., subway station, 1 block west of 3d av., New York. Tel. 201-5.

DRESSMAKER, first-class finisher in establishment; good opportunity for right person. Write stating full particulars. MELISSA McKEE, 3006 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALESWOMEN wanted in shoe dept.; good salaries to those thoroughly experienced. GIMBEL BROS., New York City. Tel. 201-5.

REFINED WOMAN as working housekeeper in beautiful suburban home half hour from New York; must be good cook, competent to take full charge; no washing; give full particulars and salary expectations; which must be moderate in return for good home and kind treatment. MISS H. F. FLETCHER, 30 Vesey st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for office work; must understand telephone switchboard; able to be able to telephone operator. THE MISSION, 431 Hudson st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young man (22), 3 years' experience, wishes position as bookkeeper or assistant with advancement. OSCAR TUNELL, 240 Ralph av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, good penman, 4 years' automobile experience, holder of general office routine; trial balance, etc.; excellent references. NICHOLAS W. KAMMER, 22 Post av., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY (17), P. S. graduate, honest, wishes position in wholesale house, with opportunity of advancement; best of references. J. A. SOLOMON, 240 Floyd st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

BUSINESS MAN, middle-aged, of intelligent, long experience, wishes position; good appearance and trustworthy. MARSHALL ROBBINS, 201 W. 102d st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CAPABLE, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, married, experienced as cashier and in office management, desires position as cashier or assistant with advancement. HARRY J. CONLAN, 99 Broad st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

CHAUFFEUR (21) wishes position in city or country; private or commercial; can furnish security, if necessary. JOSEPH SMITH, 400 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, experienced, diploma from auto school; temperate, good driver; 10 driving a Wilson. ALVIN E. KAY, 400 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

CHAUFFEUR (24), single, wants situation; good repair man; references. JACK E. FARMER, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (American), married, 10 years' experience, repairs and driving, home and abroad, high-class references; reading ability; honest, trustworthy; any car. ERNEST A. RADFIELD, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

COACHMAN (21) desires work, first-class references. J. DEWEY, 84 Garfield st., Newark, N. J. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN, graduate bridge engineer, civil building or estate, check-book, designing and estimating; bridges, mill and office buildings; complicated structural details; and general office work. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

ELECTRICIAN—An intelligent and efficient man wants position; capable of handling any electrical job, alternating or direct current; can give estimates; can direct and instruct men on construction work; new or old buildings; highest references. MORE, 67 Riverside, New York City. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GERMAN COUPLE, man butler and useful man, wife experienced cook; position desired in household. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

JANITOR or superintendent of high-class apartment house; will go anywhere; direct second-hand; willing to be married, with family. EDWIN WAREFIELD, 144 Woodruff av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HANDY MAN wants position in hotel, office building or warehouse; good references. NEW YORK STATE preferred. ERNEST A. JOHNSON, 1372 Park pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

MAIL ORDER CLERK desires position in a business house. ALEX. A. SPITZ, 146 D. 120th st., New York City. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN AND WIFE (44 and 38), no children, want situation in the country; man understands general farming, stock and poultry; AI gardener, handy with tools; wife is AI cook, laundress, butter maker, and can do anything. Address NEVIN BAY, 2 Murland st., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

MARRIED MAN (30) wishes to manage poultry farm; well experienced; has business facilities; will go anywhere; best references. ALFRED BROOKER, JR., 80 N. 2nd st., New York City. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MARRIED MAN, living in Germantown, would like position with real estate business or insurance; Philadelphia position preferred. Address JAMES H. HUGHES, 1320 E. Rittenhouse st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

PIANO TUNER and tone regulator wants position in factory or warehouse; best references. FELIX BARTY 1314 Warburton av., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PORTER—Situations wanted by young colored man for factory or domestic work. E. DRAYTON, 350 Lenox av., New York. Tel. 201-5.

PORTER—Strong, energetic young man wants position; wholesale house or hotel; references. W. M. H. McGOWN, 150 West 106th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (23) would like work of any kind during evenings; best of references. GEORGE E. DAVIS, 1231 S. 33d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG MAN (19), good penman, who has traveled some, seeks clerical position; excellent references. IRVING LEVINE, 80 E. 3d st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (18) reliable and neat, wishes position with opportunity for advancement; shipping, office experience; highest recommendations. CASPAR BRILLER, 1197 Carroll st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG MAN desires position in New York; would like to learn a trade or the dry-goods business; willing to accept a low salary. HARRY JACOBSON, 41 W. 32d st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (25), thorough knowledge of English, German, Spanish, desires work for evenings. Apply by letter only. W. P. HOFFER, 54 W. 149th st., New York City. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG MAN, good penman and mathematician, wants position in Philadelphia, desires clerical position in Philadelphia. C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN WOMAN of intelligence and ability desires position as companion or secretary; trained, tactful, efficient, and some knowledge of stenography and office methods. MRS. E. B. WARD, 510 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

ATTENDANT—generally useful; situation wanted. MARGARET JONES, 1221 Summer st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT OR CHAMBERMAID, waitress—Neat, reliable colored woman, wants work, preferably in Boston; best of references. L. B. BROWN, 424 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Tel. 201-5.

BUYER, SALESMAN, fully equipped, stock keeper and window dresser, 15 years' experience; no quibbles; to be engaged; leather trade; first-class references. GEO. F. BROWN, Farm House, Manassas, Va. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERICAL WORK, typewriting, etc., wanted by young woman; capable of taking charge of office; references. MRS. S. H. HILL, 1212 Garden st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

COLLEGE trained gentleman as companion or secretary; references. MRS. SLOANE, care Mrs. Secor, 102 W. 7th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COOKING OR HOUSEWORKER for family; Scandinavian woman; country preferred; references. A. FREEMAN, 700 2nd st., ground floor, New York City. Tel. 201-5.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires position with lady to sew, by day or by the piece. OSCAR M. EARL, 10 S. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRESSMAKER, formerly with New York establishment, desires employment by the day. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants sewing out by day; low rate, for short time. MRS. HELEN PORTER, 308 W. 14th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGLISH LADY, much traveled, desires post as companion, chaperone, or any position of trust. Mrs. B. B. BALT, Aberdeen, Scotland, and 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in fur, coats and suits, would like position at once. Address MRS. A. ISAACS, 7 W. 124th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted for half time by colored woman with references. MRS. R. STUART, 12 W. 130th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

GENERAL WORKER OR ASSISTANT in fur, coats and suits, would like position at once. Address MRS. A. ISAACS, 7 W. 124th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GERMAN COUPLE, man butler and useful man, wife experienced cook; position desired in household. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

GERMAN LADY, educated, good penman, desires position in office or as a teacher. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. 10th st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY seeks position as office assistant or maid in professional office; references. MISS LABEL MANNING, 601 W. 172d st., New York. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG LADY desires position as assistant costume designer or as general assistant; 7 years' experience in latter capacity; best references. MISS MAY L. MILLER, 265 Audubon av., New York. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, cheerful, desires to enter house of refinement as companion and assistant. MRS. M. A. WHITE, 324 Clifton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 201-5.

YOUNG WOMAN, 25, Kansas City, Mo., desires position with reliable firm with opportunity for future advancement; first-class references. BRUNO BALDUF, 1948 N. Central Park av., Chicago. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT for adult or child by experienced, trustworthy woman; references. MISS K. ARMANROBER, 650 Prairie av., Chicago. Tel. 201-5.

ATTENDANT—experienced woman desires position with adult or child; best references. MRS. CORA K. MAJOR, 6461 Kenwood av., Chicago. Tel. Hyde Park. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—Practical, trustworthy for children or adults; best references. KATHLEEN ANDERSON, 102 Baird av., Chicago. Tel. 201-5.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, thoroughly experienced in office detail and capable of taking full charge. MISS LILLIAN M. HENDERSON, 758 Kenwood av., Chicago. Tel. 201-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CLEANING—Woman wants work by the day; references. MRS. SEGLER, 675 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Tel. 201-5.

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FLORIST. Z. D. BLACKSTONE, 14th and H. N. W. Main 3707.

GROCERIES, MEATS & PROVISIONS. 148 and 150 C St. N. E. Phone Line 797.

IMPORTING TAILOR. HENRY L. KAUFMAN, 1400 Colorado Bldg.

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE. W. McDOWELL, Kenosia Bldg., 11th & G. N. W. M. 8219.

JEWELERS—Watch and hall clock repairing. A. D. HUTTIGER, 808 14th St. N. W. Phone M. 3266.

LADIES' TAILORS—GALOTTA BROS., Riding Habits and Breeches a specialty. 1224 14th St. N. W. Phone 1881-31.

MILINERY—STIEBEL. Importer, Exclusive Styles. 1304 G St. N. W. Phone Main 853.

One of the Notably High Class DEPARTMENT STORES OF AMERICA. WOODWARD & LOthrop, 10th, 11th and G Streets.

PAINTING and DECORATING. G. H. MARKWARD, 2210 14th St. N. W. Phone N-2210.

PRINTING of the better grade. Clever CO., 100-102 Washington st., Buffalo.

REAL ESTATE, RENTS, LOANS INSURANCE—H. H. BERGMANN & CO., 621 F St. N. W. Phone M. 6813.

SHAMPOOING—Hair work also. Small Instruments, etc. PETERS, CLARK MUSIC CO., 416-420 S. Salina St.

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN. CRESCENT SHOE SHOP, W. A. WEAVER & CO., 525 E. N. W.

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY, 1336 to 1346 Florida Ave., Phones North 3564 and 3565.

"THE MAXINE PARLOR". 3014 14th St. N. W. Phone CO. 4062.

HAIR CUTTING and Children's Hair Cutting. 100-102 Washington st., Buffalo.

RICHMOND, VA. GROCERIES—AMBOLD GROCERY COMPANY—A store with a conscience. 1502 W. Main St. Phone Mad. 3421.

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer for depts., libraries and stores. Inc. Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1233 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. Phone Spruce 4679.

COAL—Geo. Mehler with GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO., 127 W. 29th Street. Deliveries to any part city. Tel. Spruce 6100. Race 2800.

PITTSBURGH, PA. ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHAWALTER & BARKER, Inc. Practically applied advertising service. 323 4th ave., Pittsburgh.

CAFETERIA—HOME COOKING. CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB, 5th Ave. and Wood St., 327 to 331 4th Ave.

DENTISTRY. J. A. PHILLIPS, 417 Federal Street N. S. Richmond, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF TRUE VALUES. In Every House or Self Need.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN FASHIONS. JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMOND DIRECT from the cutters. JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Quite a large number of buyers of vacant land recently are showing a tendency to improve their purchases, either for personal use or speculation, and in either case the construction provides employment for a large number of craftsmen that helps Boston to retain its hold of second city in the country on construction, Chicago occupying first place. New York city holds second place most of the time, but just now, and for some little time past, Boston holds it.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports the sale for John J. Johnston of his 2½-story single frame dwelling house, No. 63 Crowninshield road, Brookline, having a total assessment of \$8700, of which amount \$980 square feet of land is taxed for \$2700. Mrs. Hazelle D. Spencer, wife of Dr. Norman C. Spencer of Brookline, buys for her own occupancy.

The same brokers report the sale of a building lot containing 5930 square feet on the westerly side of Crowninshield road, Brookline, for Charles F. Adams, 24, and Charles E. Cotting et al., trustees. This is taxed on about 40 cents a square foot, although the sale price was much in excess of that amount. The purchaser was Cora M. Angier, who will erect a dwelling house on the land for her own occupancy.

They also report the sale of a lot of land on the northerly side of Clinton road, Brookline, containing 10,000 square feet, being part of a large tract assessed at about 20 cents per square foot by the acre. John D. Hardy et al., trustees of William B. Rice estate, conveyed to Leslie Hill Chandler. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a house on the lot for her own occupancy. Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports deeds have been recorded in the transfer of two lots of land on Upland road, eight lots on Appleton street and four lots on Appleton terrace, Watertown, containing in all 69,690 square feet of land, with an assessed valuation of \$5050. Guy Smith, executor of the estate of Frances A. Smith, was the grantor, and Meredith W. Palmer, the grantee. This tract adjoins the O'Brien lot, which the early inhabitants remember as the Tremblin place. They also report deeds have passed in the sale of property No. 85 Crescent street, Auburndale, belonging to E. J. Wentzel of Medway, to Mr. Frank Lucas of West Newton. This consists of a 2-family frame house with 5400 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$2900, of which \$400 is on the land.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., has passed final papers in the sale of the property 792 Broadway, Everett, consisting of a 3-family house and store and about 3500 square feet of land, assessed in all on a valuation of \$5500. William H. Jones conveyed to Michael Whelton, who will occupy.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD
Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, sale is reported of an estate on the southwest corner of Brigham Hill road and Hudson street, Grafton, comprising a five-room cottage, large barn and 15,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Elmer R. Bartlett, the purchaser being Edgar F. Mathews, who will improve and occupy as a summer residence.

Jennie F. Parker has sold her estate situated 184 Washington avenue, Chelsea, consisting of a 10-room frame dwelling house with lot of land containing about 4700 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$4750. Richard H. Lufkin purchases for a home and has taken possession.

The sale is reported of Frank Damon's estate on Hudson street, Woodside village, Northboro, being a 10-room brick dwelling house, barn, and 45,000 square feet of land. David W. Hecox was the purchaser.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to Walter P. George lots 468 and 477 with a frontage on Ellery avenue of 267 feet, containing 17,000 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

SEASHORE SITE PURCHASED
Deed has been recorded at the registry of deeds at Salem transferring title in 7877 square feet of land in that section of Swampscott, Mass., known as Beach Bluff, from Wilfred A. French of Boston to Lillian J. Cowan of Swampscott. This property has a broad frontage on Eulow street, and is a short distance from the Hotel Preston. Mrs. Cowan will immediately erect a year-round residence for her own occupancy. The sale was negotiated through the offices of George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

BACK BAY AND BEACON HILL
Fred L. Hewitt has taken title to the four-story swell front brick dwelling property, No. 514 Commonwealth avenue between Kenmore street and Brookline avenue. This property was sold by the owner Katie G. Reed to John F. Eager, who reconverted. There is a land area of 3129 square feet that carries \$16,400 of the \$31,000 assessment.

The Beacon Hill parcel consists of a two-story brick dwelling house and 1490 square feet of land, located 83 Chestnut street close to Brimmer street, belonging to Mary C. Sears, and assessed for \$9500. This includes \$3500 on the land. Amos A. Lawrence is the buyer.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES
Deeds have gone to record in the transfer of title to premises 4 Phillips place, near Charter, owned by Andrea Di Pietro and bought by Ernesto Vena and wife. There is a brick building and 2233 square feet of land all taxed for \$18,000. The land carries \$5000 of that amount.

The South End property was purchased by Hanne J. Kalil from Elizabeth Rams-

dell, owner of the 3½-story brick house, 30 Ash street, near Oak street. There are 1300 square feet of land valued at \$2300, which is also included in the \$4700 assessment.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY
Several parcels of improved real estate sold by Annie Youngerman to Ida Bennett, located in Dorchester and South Boston, as follows: A frame dwelling at 607 Washington street, corner of No. 1 Norfolk street, together with 1238 square feet of land. Assessed at \$7000 on improvements and \$4000 on the lot.

Also two frame dwellings and 8816 square feet of land, situated 587 to 597 Washington street, corner Southern avenue, assessed at \$8000 on improvements and \$11,200 on the land.

Also in South Boston, those four frame houses numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 Bateman place, near M street, assessed for a total of \$4800, which includes \$1200 on the 4734 square feet of land.

Lucy A. Reynolds sold to Bernard J. McNally, the frame dwelling house at 88 Greenwood street, nearly opposite Maybrook street, Dorchester. The house carries \$4800 and the 4987 square feet of land is assessed for \$1200 additional.

Dora Rosenbaum is the new owner of a frame residence on Hollander street between Crawford and Harold streets, assessed in the name of Fannie Shellman. There is a ground area of 3250 square feet, taxed on a valuation of \$100 and the entire assessment is \$5600.

ALLSTON BUSINESS LEASE
With the beginning of the New Year, the first lease has been closed in Allston's new business center, with the Louis K. Liggett Company, as tenants for the store at the southeast corner of Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue. A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Waltham, Watertown, Cambridge, Brookline and Boston.

WAYLAND ESTATE SOLD
Carlton G. Robbins has conveyed to F. B. Collins of Boston his country estate on Plain road, in Wayland, consisting of a modern dwelling, garage and 11 acres of land. The purchaser will occupy in the spring. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

South st., 641, ward 23: Frederick M. Gilliland; frame dwelling.
Aberdeen st., 812, ward 11: George R. Kattie; frame dwelling.
Long av., 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, ward 25: Ralph F. Whitehead; frame dwelling.
Dock square 9, 9, ward 6: H. D. Chapin, Jr.; alter mercantile.
Gladstone st., 1, ward 1: George E. Allen; alter store and dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Andrea Di Pietro to Ernesto Verra et ux. Phillips pl., q. 1.
Mary C. Sears to Amos A. Lawrence. Chestnut st., q. 1.
Elizabeth Ramsdell to Hanne J. Kalil. Ash st., q. 1.
Fred L. Hewitt to John F. Eager, Commonwealth av., q. 1.
John F. Eager to Fred L. Hewitt, Commonwealth av., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Clara S. Newcomb et al. to Timothy J. O'Brien, E. Second st., q. 1.
Thomas R. Keenan to Mary M. Keenan, Fifth st., Gold st. w. 1.

ROXBURY
Pasqualina Samanaria to Gabriele Samanaria, Marginal st., w. 1.
Helen A. Mullen to Cella Mirich, Saratoga st., w. 1.

DORCHESTER
Fannie Shellman to Dora Rosenbaum, Hollander st., q. 1.
Mark Lewis, mtee., to Vincent Venezia, Forest st., d. 1.
Helen A. Mullen to A. Willis Bennett, Humboldt av., w. 1.

WINTHROP
William W. Babcock to Ada Macfarlane, Middlebury st., q. 1.
Harriet G. Callahan to Old Colony Realty Associates Inc., Lauriat av., q. 1.
Wallace H. Pratt to Samuel Karon, Talbot & Southern sts., q. 1.

HYDE PARK
Patrick Rooney to Antonio Franklin et ux., Oak pl., w. 1.
Charles Phillips to Hyman C. Bornstein, Pearl st., q. 1.
Hyman C. Bornstein to Sarah Glass, Pearl st., q. 1.
Sarah Glass to Rebecca Cohen, Pearl st., q. 1.

REVERIE
Patrick Kirle, mtee., to Morris Kirle, Pembroke and Williams sts., d. 1.
Roswell Linscott to Christine N. Walker, Middlebury st., w. 1.
Stephen B. Williams et al. to Agnes B. Mings, Circuit rd., d. 1.

WINTHROP
Frederick B. Buckley et al. to George Berk, Wave av., q. 1.
Charles Amore to Luigi Carido, Lowell st., w. 1.
Ansel M. Marston to Louise T. Tighe, Reservoir av., w. 1.
Amelia Rizzo to Brodie Palladino et ux., Roosevelt st., 2 lots, w. 1.

\$250,000 FIRE IN WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG, Man.—A \$250,000 fire early today destroyed the Manitoba and Ironclad hotels.

SHIPPING NEWS

Five fishing vessels reached T wharf today with light fares. Prices are still high, but a weaker demand was noticed than that of Friday. Arrivals, Schrs. Matthew S. Greer 11,000 pounds, June 5000, Mary Edith 5000, Florida 1900, and W. M. Goodspeed 7100. The Mary Edith also had 2000 pounds scrod, and June 100 halibut. Dealers prices: Steak cod \$9 per cwt, market cod \$4.75, lard-dock \$6.75, pollock \$4.50, large lake \$6.75, medium lake \$4.75, and cusk \$3.75.

From Gloucester comes the news that two or three of the gill netters are to haul out of that kind of fishing; owing to scarcity of fish. The gill netters landed about 35,000 pounds fresh fish today. The schooner J. J. Flaherty arrived from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, with 90 barrels pickled and 25,000 pounds frozen herring. The price of herring for splitting has been reduced from \$1.40 per hundredweight to \$1.15 ex vessel.

Landing 20,000 pounds fresh fish for shipment to New York, the steam trawler Heroine called at Provincetown, according to today's report. A small amount of bait was reported in the weirs and a few sand eels are being caught.

Yarmouth, N. S., reports today show the following arrivals: Albert Lutz 10,000 pounds fresh fish, Dorothy Snow 14,000 pounds, and 30,000 pounds received by rail from Lockport.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Tenedores, bound for Kingston, Panama, Costa Rica and Havana, were many New England tourists, including Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Richardson of Boston. Mrs. P. S. Coudrey, P. S. Coudrey, Jr., R. V. Coudrey, Miss P. Lewis and Miss H. Thayer of South Beach, Conn. An unusually large number of passengers from Greater New York and points in the West were also on board.

Fifteen miles east by south of Boston tonight a mast projecting out of the water and apparently attached to a wrecked vessel attracted the attention of Captain Gill of the British steamer Kyno, which reached port today from Hull, Eng., when the vessel passed that spot at 2 p. m. Friday. A revenue cutter will be sent to search for the wreck, which is in 15 fathoms of water. In shipping circles it is thought that the craft is the fishing schooner Elva L. Spurling, from which the crew of 16 men are reported to have been rescued by the Race Point coast guards.

On board the British steamer Denigh Hall, Capt. Edward G. Laidlay, which arrived today from far eastern ports, were 4800 tons of general cargo, 1000 of which is for Boston; the rest for New York. The steamer is a day ahead of her schedule, despite unfavorable conditions at sea. She remained at anchor in the stream until late in the afternoon.

AID IS SENT TO STEAMER COMET

Three tugs and the revenue cutter Acushnet have been despatched to the aid of the steamer Comet, which left Boston Friday for New York and which has been reported by wireless to be 27 miles off Nantucket lightship with her fuel oil tanks leaking. A late wireless from the Commodore states that all fires in her boilers have been drawn.

The Acushnet went from New Bedford while tugs were despatched from New York and Portland and the tug Standard which was crossing the bay, inbound for Boston, has turned back.

COURT UPHOLDS STATUTE
The full bench of the supreme court today held constitutional the statute requiring employers who advertise for help while a strike is in progress to mention in the advertisement the fact of the existence of such strike.

SENIORS URGED TO LIVE IN YARD
Addressing a meeting of the junior class last night President Lowell of Harvard urged the young men to live in the final year of their college life in the senior dormitories.

GREENSTUFFS AND FRUITS ARE LESS ABUNDANT IN MARKET

Prices of green vegetables and fruits tend upward. Cranberries are 14 cents a quart and are gradually becoming less plentiful. Tomatoes, hothouse variety, sell for 25 cents, lemons 30 cents a dozen and Malaga grapes are 25 cents a pound. Grapes are poor in quality and scarce. Tangerines are 30 cents. Dealers say that the oranges this year are better and more plentiful than they have been for several years. They may be purchased at nearly any price from 25 cents up to 60 cents a dozen. Pears are labeled 60 cents a dozen. Several varieties of apples are still to be seen. As they become less abundant the price goes up, the Newton pippins selling at present for 50 cents a dozen, King apples 75 cents a peck, and Spitz at 30 cents a dozen.

Celery at 15 and 25 cents a head, lettuce at 7, 8 and 10 cents, spinach at 25 cents a peck, egg plant 30 and 35 cents each, among the green stuffs which are higher. Among those selling at reasonable prices are cabbages at 3 cents a

head, squash at 4 cents a pound, onions at 35 cents a peck, carrots 3 cents a pound, sprouts 20 cents a pound, sweet potatoes 7 cents a pound, beets at 6 cents and turnips at 3 cents.

Fish has been less abundant during the past week but the retail prices remain about the same.

Turkeys at 28 cents and upward are in good supply as well as chickens at 24 to 30 cents a pound. The best eggs sell for 50 cents a dozen, others 47, 40 and 45 cents a dozen.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Kyno (Br), Gill, Hull, Eng.
Str Fairmead (Br), Barff, Demerara via St Lucia.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Strm Light Herbert, Rickes, Newburyport, Mass.
Tug boxer, Bowden, Philadelphia, tw by Elk Garden.

Cleared
Str A W Perry (Br), Ellis Halifax, N. S.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.

Sailed
Strs Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; Howard, for Norfolk; Winifred (Br), Liverpool; North Point (Br), Newport News; Jos W Farney, Baltimore; Marquette (Br), Antwerp via Philadelphia; A W Perry (Br), Halifax, N. S.; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Indian, Philadelphia; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; James S Whitney, New York; tugs Plymouth, New York, tw by L & W R C C Nos 5 and 15; Monocacy, Philadelphia, tw by Mingo, Phoenix and Saucun; Juno, Lynn; Neptune, tw by 701, Bay View; Neponset, Lynn; Mars, Salem; steam lighter Herbert, Newburyport.

SEIGEL STORES TO ASK LOWER YEARLY RENTS

It has been announced that \$800,000 of the \$1,000,000 loan promised to the Chicago store of the Siegel, Cooper & Co., actually has been raised, and that the remainder of the sum will probably be raised before tonight, thus permitting the concern to meet all outstanding obligations and continue to turn its annual profits of \$500,000 to the assistance of the other.

As the first step in the reorganization of the various properties which is planned by the principals of the Siegel stores, the mercantile creditors and receivers, reductions on rent will be asked. The Boston store alone pays \$350,000 a year rental.

Statement as to the assets and liabilities of the Boston store will not be made public today as first planned.

L'EMPLOYEES TO GET BACK THEIR FORMER RATINGS

When the new schedule of hours becomes automatically operative on the Boston Elevated railway system the senior preferential rating affecting more than 500 men and giving the old rates of service back to those who participated in strikes of the company in 1887 and 1896 will go into effect.

Under the new rating, it was announced last night, each man will be rated according to his exact length of service, and the older men will have the privilege of picking their runs.

Another announcement received was that the decision on the wage question would be announced by the union's committee to be held Thursday night in Tremont Temple.

MORE NEW HAVEN CONFERENCES HELD

WASHINGTON.—President Howard Elliott of the New Haven road resumed his conferences with department of justice officials this morning. He was accompanied by Dr. Hadley of Yale University, a member of the New Haven directorate, and by L. S. Storrs, president of the Connecticut trolley lines.

This morning the conference was with Messrs. Adkins and Gregory, who have been in immediate charge of the New Haven case.

GREENSTUFFS AND FRUITS ARE LESS ABUNDANT IN MARKET

Prices of green vegetables and fruits tend upward. Cranberries are 14 cents a quart and are gradually becoming less plentiful. Tomatoes, hothouse variety, sell for 25 cents, lemons 30 cents a dozen and Malaga grapes are 25 cents a pound. Grapes are poor in quality and scarce. Tangerines are 30 cents. Dealers say that the oranges this year are better and more plentiful than they have been for several years. They may be purchased at nearly any price from 25 cents up to 60 cents a dozen. Pears are labeled 60 cents a dozen. Several varieties of apples are still to be seen. As they become less abundant the price goes up, the Newton pippins selling at present for 50 cents a dozen, King apples 75 cents a peck, and Spitz at 30 cents a dozen.

Celery at 15 and 25 cents a head, lettuce at 7, 8 and 10 cents, spinach at 25 cents a peck, egg plant 30 and 35 cents each, among the green stuffs which are higher. Among those selling at reasonable prices are cabbages at 3 cents a

head, squash at 4 cents a pound, onions at 35 cents a peck, carrots 3 cents a pound, sprouts 20 cents a pound, sweet potatoes 7 cents a pound, beets at 6 cents and turnips at 3 cents.

Fish has been less abundant during the past week but the retail prices remain about the same.

Turkeys at 28 cents and upward are in good supply as well as chickens at 24 to 30 cents a pound. The best eggs sell for 50 cents a dozen, others 47, 40 and 45 cents a dozen.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
Ameronia, for Glasgow	Jan. 10
Corleone, for Rotterdam-Libau	Jan. 10
Roma, for Marseilles	Jan. 10
Carmania, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Barboursa, for Bremen	Jan. 10
Greenia, for Naples	Jan. 10
Adriatic, for Genoa	Jan. 10
Minneapolis, for London	Jan. 10
Loire, for Havre	Jan. 10
Caroline, for Havre	Jan. 10
Lutetia, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Sandwich, for Dover-Antwerp	Jan. 10
Belvedere, for Algiers	Jan. 10
Patronia, for Naples	Jan. 10
Baltic, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
St. Paul, for Southampton	Jan. 10
President Lincoln, for Hamburg	Jan. 10
Manila, for San Francisco	Jan. 10
Germania, for Marseilles	Jan. 10
Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Jan. 10
Schneidhorst, for Bremen	Jan. 10
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Jan. 10
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Sailings from Boston	
Winifred, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Arabia, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Andania, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg	Jan. 10
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Jan. 10
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Devonian, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Canopic, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	Jan. 10
*Haverford, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Sailings from Portland	
Ionian, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Dominion, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Sailings from Halifax	
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Royal George, for Bristol	Jan. 10
Tonsil, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
Royal Edward, for Bristol	Jan. 10
Aislinn, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Hesperian, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Ruthenia, for Trieste	Jan. 10
Sailings from Montreal and Quebec	
All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S., until spring.	
WESTBOUND	
Sailings from Liverpool	
Corleone, for Halifax	Jan. 10
Caronia, for New York	Jan. 10
Alania, for New York	Jan. 10
Merion, for Philadelphia	Jan. 10
Canopic, for Boston	Jan. 10
Campania, for New York	Jan. 10
Absalon, for Halifax	Jan. 10
Albatross, for Boston	Jan. 10
Cymric, for New York	Jan. 10
Gramplan, for St. John	Jan. 10
Bohemian, for Boston	Jan. 10
Scotian, for Halifax	Jan. 10
Canada, for Portland	Jan. 10
Carmania, for New York	Jan. 10
Toutoune, for Halifax	Jan. 10
Redania, for Boston	Jan. 10
Baltic, for New York	Jan. 10
Winifred, for Liverpool	Jan. 10
Manila, for San Francisco	Jan. 10
Sailings from London	
Minnetonka, for New York	Jan. 10
Alania, for New York	Jan. 10
Minneapolis, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Southampton	
St. Louis, for New York	Jan. 10
Bildad, for New York	Jan. 10
George Washington, for New York	Jan. 10
Olympic, for New York	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
New York, for New York	Jan. 10
America, for New York	Jan. 10
Kor Wilhelm, for New York	Jan. 10
New York, for New York	Jan. 10
St. Paul, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Glasgow	
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
California, for New York	Jan. 10
Pretorian, for New York	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
Sicilian, for Portland	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
Ionian, for Boston	Jan. 10
Sailings from Hamburg	
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia	Jan. 10
Pretoria, for New York	Jan. 10
Rheinfelt, for Boston	Jan. 10
President Grant, for New York	Jan. 10
America, for New York	Jan. 10
Armenia, for Philadelphia	Jan. 10
Prinz Oskar, for New York	Jan. 10
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N. Y.	Jan. 10
Sailings from Bremen	
George Washington, for New York	Jan. 10
Koeln, for Boston	Jan. 10
Bremen, for New York	Jan. 10
Prinz Oskar, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Havre	
La Provence, for New York	Jan. 10
Niagara, for New York	Jan. 10
La Savoie, for New York	Jan. 10
Rocheboue, for New York	Jan. 10
Florida, for New York	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
Chicago, for New York	Jan. 10
La Provence, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Antwerp	
Vaderland, for New York	Jan. 10
Kronland, for New York	Jan. 10
Manitou, for Boston	Jan. 10
Colindale, for New York	Jan. 10
Zeeland, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Rotterdam	
Noordam, for New York	Jan. 10
Rotterdam, for New York	Jan. 10
Potsdam, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Genoa	
Canopic, for Boston	Jan. 10
America, for New York	Jan. 10
Europa, for New York	Jan. 10
Prinzess Irene, for New York	Jan. 10
Sailings from Trieste	
Martha Washington, for New York	Jan. 10
Ulysses, for New York	Jan. 10
Tyrolia, for St. John	Jan. 10

Carried Under States mail

THE HOME FORUM

WORLD'S LARGEST BELL, MOSCOW



(Reproduced by permission)

THE Tsar Kolokol, or king of bells, which stands in the Kremlin in Moscow, is 19 feet high, 60 feet round the rim and weighs 198 tons. It is thus the largest bell in the world, though the largest in use, which is also at Moscow, weighs 70 tons less. The Great Bell was

North Carolina as Seen by Thomas Dixon

WHILE the homogeneity of the United States is one of the wonderful facts of its national life the diversity in unity of the state groups is perhaps even more noteworthy. The southern states of the Union have in many cases kept their individuality even more sharply marked than those of the West, where people from all the eastern states have come together in the pioneering or even than New England, so full

of today in all her urban districts of immigrant peoples. North Carolina with the white shores of foaming surf and its high mountain "land of the sky" is one of the proudest and most individual of the sisterhood. Thomas Dixon, writing of American backgrounds for fiction in the Bookman, shows how it was the long reef that divides the waters of the Atlantic from the immediate shore of North Carolina that made settlement slow and thus provided that not the exiled aristocrats who made the other southern colonies, but the very sturdiest and most fearless younger elements of these colonies, who went forth afterward to settle North Carolina. He notes, however, the interesting tradition of the attempted North Carolina colony that went away into the wilderness with the friendly Croatan Indians and intermarried with them and established that interesting group of people from whom, he says some of the notable figures of North Carolina afterward sprung. Virginia Dare is remembered as the first white child of America, and the county of Dare on the coast of North Carolina commemorates her. She was named Virginia from the new land which Raleigh had named for the Virgin Queen. Currituck, Albemarle, Roanoke and Pamlico sounds lie within the white curving reefs of Carolina and Mr. Dixon says that he who has not seen the surf breaking five miles off shore here, thundering in mountains of white foam to the beach, does not really know the Atlantic ocean.

The writer reminds us that North Carolina had its declaration of independence at Mecklenburg full a year before Philadelphia. It is proved in the records of Wayne county. The first real struggle of the revolution took place in North Carolina, between the Alamo and the troops of the colonial government, at the battle at Alamance, May 16, 1771. James Pugh was one of the six brave leaders of this early skirmishing. Mr. Dixon says that in climate and soil North Carolina resembles Italy, with a touch of the Alps in the mountains of the west. North Carolina has never grown large cities. She has always been a purely rural state. He counts Walter Hines Page a noble example of the simplicity, dignity, honesty and love of liberty in the sons of Carolina and speaks of him as a profound scholar and thinker.

The Carpenter

The breath of pine arose as scent
From havings on the floor.
The azure of the firmament
Shone in the open door.

The sound of hammer and of saw
Made music in the room;
There labor was a lovely law
Like beauty or perfume.

The hand that fashioned sure and fine
The fragrant wood of earth,
Could trace with starry fire divine,
The things of higher worth.

For he from selfish aim was free
Unswayed by care or fret
Who learned to master destiny
In quiet Nazareth
—Edward Wilbur Mason, in the Craftsman.

When You Are Pleased

Whenever you are sincerely pleased
You are nourished. The joy of the spirit
Indicates its strength. All healthy things
Are sweet-tempered.—Emerson.

HOW LONDONDERRY WAS BETRAYED

MACAULAY in his history of England told the story of Londonderry. He says: Meanwhile it was rumored that the persons most in Lundy's confidence were stealing out of the town one by one. Long after dusk on the evening of the seventeenth it was found that the gates were open and that the keys had disappeared. The officers who made the discovery took on themselves to change the passwords and to double the guards. The night, however, passed over without any assault.

After some anxious hours the day broke. The Irish, with James at their head, were now within four miles of the city. A tumultuous council of the chief inhabitants was called. Some of them vehemently reproached the Governor to his face with his treachery. He had sold them; he had refused admission to the force which good King William had sent to defend them. While the altercation was at the height, the sentinels who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight. Lundy had given orders that there should be no firing; but his authority was at an end. Two gallant soldiers, Maj. Henry Baker and Capt. Adam Murray, called the people to arms. They were assisted by the eloquence of . . . George Walker, rector of the parish of Donaghmore, who had, with many of his neighbors, taken refuge in Londonderry. The whole of the crowded city was moved by one impulse. Soldiers, gentlemen, yeomen, artisans, rushed to the walls and manned the guns. James, who, confi-

Today's Puzzle

RIDDLES OF THE POETS

Which poet do animals prefer? Which poet do the trees resemble in the fall of the year? Which poet is great in stature? Which poet has rapidity? Which poet gives shelter? Which poet represents quantity? Which poet acts as a fire?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Translation—Whole: Breath. 1. heart. 2. tear. 3. art.

Chesterton on Journalism

G. K. Chesterton, writing in the British Review on journalism, says that most of us, especially those who are journalists, have realized that the newspaper makes its appeal to a very narrow circle. The modern editor is as unconcerned about liberty as he is concerned about libel. He creates the whole paper by selection; as a work of art is created. When he wields the black brush he is not a censor, but a black and white artist. He abolishes a truth as Turner abolished a tower, because it did not suit him. He plunges a whole people in darkness as Rembrandt would plunge a whole people in darkness to show the

glint of some special steel or gold. He effaces the face of man as Whistler effaced the face of woman; by broad straight scratches so that it may not interfere with the important modern matters of attitude and costume, which seem to be almost the most important modern matters.

Bible in Literature

The spirit and words of the Bible walk abroad in all modern literature to such an extent that readers cannot enjoy in an intelligent fashion our authors of today unless they hear Moses and the Prophets.—Prof. William Lyon Phelps.

BENEFITS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CURIOSITY is awakened among many people today as to why Christian Science attracts so much attention and holds the interest of such a multitude of followers. There is a reason for it of course, and it can readily be discovered by a little investigation. In each issue of the weekly Christian Science Sentinel and the monthly Christian Science Journal there are regularly given signed testimonials from different individuals stating what benefits they have received from Christian Science. At the Wednesday evening meetings of all the Christian Science churches and societies there are numerous experiences given to the same effect. From these we learn that it brings healing to the sick when everything else has failed; gives hope to the discouraged and despairing; destroys evil habits, desires and appetites; gives fresh vigor and greater mental capacity and alertness; and by bringing brightness and good cheer into people's lives makes them more friendly, patient and helpful. These experiences verify the words written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in its

text-book, "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies. . . . The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 162).

The principal reason for the beneficial effects of this teaching must be found in the fact that Christian Science advances thought to a higher and more spiritual standpoint. Those who grasp its truth begin to regard all the affairs of life in a different aspect. A chief factor in this changed attitude is the reversed sense with which they are taught to regard matter and all pertaining thereto. The general conception, or rather misconception, of the material universe, under which men have been laboring is that matter, and all material conditions, are creations of God, which He recognizes and uses for different reasons and purposes. Man is therefore supposed to be made subject to matter and if conditions are adverse all he can do is to pity himself and submit. Strange and contradictory as it may seem, however, we find men using every imaginable method to change these material conditions, when unsatisfactory, in order to gain their freedom from what they profess to believe God sent. This would seem to indicate a rebellious state of thought, or what is more likely, that they do not believe at the bottom of their hearts that God ever created such conditions or ever countenanced such misgovernment. They want and really believe in a better God than that, which is no doubt just the reason why they are ready to accept the teachings of Christian Science when they understand what it is.

Christian Science turns thought entirely away from matter to God as the source and creator of all that is real and regards all existence as necessarily good, being of the same nature as its source or cause. Conversely it holds that all that is not good is no part of the divine creation and therefore cannot be real. To accept the teachings of Christian Science and follow its directions is to choose the spiritual, harmonious and eternal sense of things as real, and to reject the mortal, discordant and temporary sense as unreal. It is to throw one's choice at all times on the side of good, and so bring good, in all its different phases, into one's experience. As Mrs. Eddy expresses it in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steady."

SOME INVENTORS OF LYNN

THE shoemaking for which Lynn, Mass., is famous followed the work of John Adam Dayr, a Welsh shoemaker, who took a French boot to pieces and learned how it was made, and then began instructing assistants and sending them throughout New England to do this fine cordwaining, as shoe-making was then called. Ebenezer Breed was the promoter of the trade in shoes, and he packed barrels of them that went as far as Philadelphia. He was prime mover, too, in the early tariff, which provided that a duty of 50 cents a pair be put on imported boots. The cordwainer's awl was invented in Lynn, and in time Seth Tripp made new and better machines which have developed into the 30 processes of shoe making today.

A Cuban, Jan Matzliker, is said to have done a large work for shoe manufacture in Lynn by his lasting machine. Joseph Dixon was a Lynn inventor of many useful things. He first used graphite in America, making stove blacking and pencils. Joseph Woodbury invented the pressure bar applied to wood

Minnesota Weeds

The newspapers report that through the work of the Minnesota agricultural botany department it will be possible for farmers soon to become familiar with the seeds of 96 varieties of weeds common in the state and to determine whether they are present in their grain. The department has completed three trays, each containing samples of 24 varieties of weed seeds, arranged under glass that they may be studied.

Prepare for Good

Get thy spindle and distaff ready and God will send flax.—Old English Proverb.

STREET CRIES HEARD IN BOSTON

SOME of the street cries of Boston recorded about 15 years ago by Arlo Bates in an amusing little sketch for the New England Magazine, are still to be heard; others are silent, and there are some new ones. The man who sells waffles commands an ambitious doggerel which assures one his wares are hot and not to be equaled and the like. He is indeed so ambitious that he rather overreaches himself. One simple cry well stuck to would be more effective in the way of getting itself into the consciousness of the public. Perhaps, on the other hand, he thinks that the familiar palls and hopes to make his curious concoction of paste and sugar more appealing by freshening up the roundelay with which he solicits the ears of should-be customers.

Mr. Bates heard a charcoal cry of various modifications, including "Charcoal, arco, arco." Then there was "Rags, rag rags." One rag man sang a roundelay on this unpoetic word, such an embellishment as one might find in Handel or Bach, effective, indeed, as he sang the second stave something less than a half tone flat. There are amusing stories of street vendors haled before the district court in proper old Boston for improvisations that were not proper. In one case the vendor proved that what had sounded like a forbidden expletive in his jargon was really a harmless word. The tinkers

of umbrellas, boilers, washtubs, clocks and the like all had musical calls. The "umbrellas to mend" man is still heard with a resounding and interesting cry. The hawkers of fruits and vegetables still drift into a singsong that carries afar, but they do not seem to be as poetically inclined now as they were when Mr. Bates recorded these lines: "Strawberries, strawberries, here at the door."

Two quarts for a quarter, where can you get more?" The fish hawkers of the older time—the play on the words is accidental—were another fraternity of various elocutionary powers. "Buy a lob, buy a lob," seems to have been the most mappy of these cries. "Fresh 'erring, 'erring, 'erring," smacks of overseas, but "Clams, clams," is very much New England, uttered, Mr. Bates says, on G above the staff.

"The apples, appuls, appuls," and "Gree-napples," are still familiar cries. "Fresh hearts here, three for 5 cents," has a startling sound enough, and yet there is another which Mr. Bates sets down carelessly, as if he did not then dream what vast interest it should have for the researcher of antiquities in 15 short years. This is what he heard and wrote. It must be authentic: "Fresh eggs, fresh eggs, fresh Cape eggs, dozen for a quarter!"

Another Early Sunday School

Another claimant to the honor of having the first Sunday school is brought to light by Daniel Miller, a correspondent of the Christian Intelligencer. In 1740, he writes, Ludwig Hoecker gathered together the children of Ephrata, Pa., every Sunday and taught them from the Bible. He also wrote Bible verses on cards and gave them to the children to commit to memory and later he had the cards printed for them.

Sir Thomas Gresham

The founder of Gresham College in London, the new buildings of which were recently opened, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. The son of Sir Richard Gresham, a wealthy merchant who in 1537 was elected Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Gresham was apprenticed to his uncle Sir John Gresham and then sent to study at Gonville Hall, Cambridge. In 1543 he was admitted a member of the Mercers Company and in 1551 became "King's merchant" at Antwerp. There he showed his capacity by paying off a heavy loan, entirely restoring the King's credit, and reforming the system of finance, all in the space of two years. He was dismissed by Queen Mary on account of his protestantism, but was soon reinstated and under Queen Elizabeth he became for a period English ambassador at the court of the regent at Brussels. In 1559 he was knighted, and in 1567 the disturbed condition of the Netherlands compelled him to discontinue his journey to Antwerp to which city he had gone 40 times on state service. Between 1566 and 1571 he built the Royal Exchange, in imitation of that of Antwerp, for the use of London merchants who, previous to that date, had always met in the open air. Gresham's Bourse as it was originally called, was built on Cornhill and consisted of a quadrangle with an arcade, wares being sold in a corridor above fitted with stalls for the purpose. Queen Elizabeth herself opened the Exchange in 1571, causing it to be proclaimed by herald "The Royal Exchange." Sir Thomas was well known for his hospitality and at the magnificent mansion which he built at Ottery Park, near Brentford, he entertained among others Queen Elizabeth. Besides the college Sir Thomas provided in his will for the erection and support of eight almshouses and helped other charities.

Christian Unity

Church unity is coming fast. We see it in a new sense of brotherhood among ministers and members of different denominations; in the common tasks undertaken for the good of the community by all Christians, regardless of name; in a growing similarity of subject matter and method of preaching; and in the ritual of public worship. Abroad, our missionaries are being driven by the glacial pressure of circumstances into an ever-growing unity. They see that they must stand together as Christians or face defeat. Christian union is making small progress, except so far as it reflects the unconscious growth of Christian unity. It is folly to attempt organic union of churches until there is a spiritual unity.—Charles A. Eaton in New York Evening Post.

Exclusive and Inclusive

The difference between a narrow meager life and one worth while may often be summed up in the two words exclusive and inclusive.—Adele Humphrey.

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With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 10, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

BUSINESS and financial sentiment seems to fluctuate with every passing breeze. One day the tone of discussion will be optimistic and the next pessimistic. Something favorable develops at one time and is followed by expressions of hopefulness; but little seems to be needed to throw the weight of opinion to the balance of pessimism when anything unfavorable is brought to light. The trouble is a lack of patience. The whole business world has been liquidating and the process is not finished. There is still a great unsatisfied demand for money. Much new financing should be done this year; a large amount must be done by corporations and governments. These requirements are such as to put to the test the world's financial resources. Consequently the much discussed advent of easier money may not materialize to the extent hoped for. Yet the operations of the new currency law in the United States should help business in this country and naturally the rest of the world. It will prevent a stringency when money is most needed, and panics should never occur under the new system.

There is nothing in the immediate outlook that could be called encouraging; but at the same time there is nothing discouraging in prospect. The first six months of the year may be quiet in business but the latter half of the period should begin to show improvement. Much will depend upon the crops. Fundamentally the situation is improving daily. There is much to hope for and nothing to fear in the future.

One of the most propitious phases of the situation in the United States is the improved attitude of the corporations toward the government and the conciliatory bearing of the administration regarding business. The desire to cooperate on the part of both the government and what is known as "big business" is more apparent today than it has been in years. This is shown in the action of several large corporations recently in voluntarily offering to sever their relations with their subsidiaries without necessitating litigation. This certainly is the short cut toward the competitive basis which President Wilson desires to be restored to business. His coming message regarding the trusts should not cause apprehension. Every one knows now that it is his desire to promote business welfare as well as to compel obedience to the law and fair dealing. It is time to drop prejudice and rancor toward those in power and give the administration support in its efforts to bring about more widespread prosperity.

Conditions in Europe are generally depressed. Prices of commodities and securities in most of the leading countries of the world continue to decline. It is the natural course of things, as the liquidating process must proceed until there is again an abundance of money for carrying on the world's commerce. At some centers this process is thought to be nearly completed. Reduction in the Bank of England minimum discount rate this week reflects easier money conditions due to a reduced demand for funds in business channels. It must be regarded as a distinctly favorable sign.

THERE is a welcome tinge of local color in an announcement made by a southern contemporary to the effect that while Florida strawberries are bringing six bits a quart in the northern markets they can be had for four bits a quart in Texas. Just for a change, how much better is this way of putting it?

The High Court in Baseball

IT is pretty reasonable to assume that the public—that is, the baseball public—will follow Governor Tener's defense of organized baseball sympathetically for a considerable distance. It will stop short, perhaps, of agreeing that disruption of the present system would result in the demoralization or ruin of the game. Organized baseball has been disrupted in the past. There have been "outlaws" in the past. The insurgents of another period have been pacified, taken into confidence and into partnership. The Federal League, it may as well be understood, is not bent upon ruining the national game or even upon seriously impairing it; apparently what it wants is to share eventually in a fertile field that is now limited but that can be greatly broadened—a field that many good friends of organized baseball believe should be broadened.

Organized baseball today covers only a part of the available baseball area. Compared with the baseball territory of continental United States and with its population, the present organized baseball area is but a patch on the map. There is a serious question, nevertheless, as to the advisability of greatly extending it. It is a serious question, that is, whether baseball talent of the higher order would be available in case the area were increased. The greater the number of league cities and league clubs the greater the demand for excellent players. Some do not believe that enough really great players can be found to spread first-class baseball over a much wider territory than that at present occupied. It would not be in the interest of the national game to strip present league clubs of talent; it would certainly be against the interest of the national game to lower its standard even for the purpose of increasing the number of league cities and league clubs. There are many, on the other hand, who believe that whatever the legitimate need of the future may be it will be met; that when opportunity is opened to new talent new and excellent talent will be found to grasp it.

There is hardly occasion here for discussion of the point of survival of organized baseball. Whatever the outcome of the present controversy, organized baseball will continue. Baseball of the character sought by the public must be organized. There may be a change in names; there may be a widening of the field, there may be further pacification and assimilation, but organized baseball will go on. As to how organized baseball shall be presented, as to the names of the leagues that will present it, as to whether one league or one system of leagues shall continue or give place to others—all such matters must be referred for final disposition to the high court, the court of last appeal, the baseball fan. He alone is the arbiter between the regular and the progressives, the standpatters and discontented, the insiders and the outsiders in baseball.

ORGANIC unity between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology never will come for sentimental reasons. But some measure of cooperation between them in order to avoid duplication of plant, equipment and teaching force in the realm of applied natural science has been inevitable for some time. With coming invasion of Cambridge by the Institute the situation became more acute, from Harvard's standpoint. Hence recent resumption of negotiations between the presidents and governing boards of the two institutions, negotiations made the easier by the presence on both boards of A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard's president.

Under the compact just ratified by the authorities of the two schools they are to cooperate henceforth in giving instruction in engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary and mining. For the maintenance and equipment of the new laboratories which the Institute is building on its new site along the Charles river basin and for the payment of salaries each institution is to contribute. Supervision of the administration of these departments on the pecuniary side is to rest with the Institute, but its president will report to both corporations. To professors and students of the Institute taking these courses Harvard in turn offers many privileges that will be appreciated, and she puts at their service museum, library, athletic and other accommodations of value.

There are many details of this ingeniously worked out scheme by which institutional autonomy of a kind is preserved at the same time that essential unity of resources and of action is secured that will interest lawyers, educators and publicists. There are two points that need to be stressed in any consideration of it. It ends useless rivalry, makes available for Harvard an undergraduate school of a kind and rank never accessible hitherto for her students who would be engineers, and it also makes it certain that Boston is to become an even more renowned center for training youth of all nations in some of the most useful of callings.

But this is not all. Quite as important is the new spirit toward community service which this limited federation reveals. Both President Lowell and President Maclaurin in statements justifying the cooperative scheme make it clear that—to quote President Maclaurin—"educational institutions do not exist for themselves." Their pride and their ambitions cannot be allowed to stand in the way of maximum service of society. Like other social agencies, they must meet the contemporary demand for efficiency.

Excluding Asiatics From United States

IN THE immigration bill which the United States Congress will pass upon at the present session there are provisions against which the British East Indians already within the nation's borders have entered protest. Much propaganda literature is now issuing from their headquarters, and they are aided by their compatriots in British Columbia who have had more experience with anti-Asiatic legislation and social ostracism. From the latter there has gone to President Wilson, as we happen to know, a direct appeal that the department of state take up, first within its own precincts and later with legislators, the matter of the right of the United States to exclude any British subject, save on grounds applicable to immigrants from all lands and of all races. In other words, the United States is asked to define the measure of right attaching to British citizenship in such a way as not to exclude Hindus.

In present circumstances, both as a matter of principle and policy, the United States, if deciding that there were any reason to heed the appeal of the British East Indians, no doubt would await decision by the British home officials as to just what the Hindu subject of the British crown does carry with him in the way of civic rights when he presents himself for admission either to the colonies or to a nation with which there are explicit treaties governing admission of Britons. Upon that answer much would depend, of course, in defining United States policy.

The propaganda literature issuing from Hindus on the Pacific coast makes much of the common Aryan derivation of the East Indians and the Teutonic-Celtic stock that fixes the white type of both Canada and the United States. It may be recalled that it was because of this common tie that Justice Lowell ruled favorably on the admission of certain races from western Asia to citizenship in the United States who otherwise, as Asiatics, would have been debarred.

EITHER the terms Chicago offers to contractors for the building of its new subway system, to cost \$131,000,000, are not such as to invite competition, or contractors do not understand them. At all events no bids were received on the day specified. Possibly the banks do not see a way of accommodating the contractors under a twenty-year franchise clause.

THE Italian government having an irredentist question of their own, seem determined to provide a similar difficulty for the government in Athens. The underlying factor which renders difficult all the relations of the governments of Rome and Vienna is the existence of that large Italian community at the head of the Adriatic which lives under the Austrian eagles. When the Austrians were driven out of Italy and the King came once more to dwell on the Quirinal, the racial enmity which had caused the patrons of the cafes on either side of the Piazza in Venice to scowl at one another as they passed, was transferred to the cafes of Fiume and Trieste. That is to say, the Austrian eagle was hauled down in Venice, but it was not hauled down on the seaboard beyond. Fiume and Trieste, however, and much of the hinterland behind them remained practically as Italian as Venice, and so there grew up the cry of "Italia Irredenta!" which every Italian nurses in his heart, as the Frenchman nurses the idea of the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

Today a political agreement, insisted upon by Italy itself, is producing an exactly similar condition of affairs in Epirus. For a century or more the Greeks of Epirus, like the Italians of Trieste, have harbored the hope of a reunion with the mother country. Nobody knew, not even the politicians in Constantinople, what the boundaries of Epirus and Albania were, and nobody particularly cared. Some day, said the Epirotes, when Turkey was driven out

Harvard and the "Tech" Cooperate

Social Club as Civic Factor

of Europe, Epirus would revert to Greece and the 150,000 Greeks within its borders would exchange the crescent for the Greek cross. In all this they counted without their host, without the fact that Italy had no intention that any such rectification of borders should take place, and so when the day of "bag and baggage" came, Italy, with that curious morality for which all the great powers are so remarkable, determined on denying Greece in Epirus what she herself claimed in Trieste.

The result is simple. Today there is an Irredentist party in Valona, as there is in Trieste. It is said that there are 30,000 armed Greeks prepared to resist the new government. There is, probably, very little to be gained by that. Italy is in a mood when she is far more likely to land an army corps on the Albanian coast than to permit a successful Epirote revolution. In the circumstances the wisest counsel for the Epirotes is Mr. Asquith's famous "Wait and see." The policy of the great powers has created a turmoil in the Balkans which is not likely to settle down for years to come, and during those years the hour for the Epirotes may come. For the moment, however, Italy has at least succeeded in creating a cry of "Graecia Irredenta," in reply to that of "Italia Irredenta."

THERE will be more than local interest in the Boston Twentieth Century Club's anniversary celebration on Monday next. It was a pioneer in showing the way to civic reform by way of the social club, and its example and its methods have been influential throughout the United States during the twenty years of its varied activities. By right it should now change its name to the Twenty-first Century Club, for its present title was chosen to reveal the purpose of its founders to be ahead of the times, as they undoubtedly were. To be simply abreast of the age is a worthy and often difficult task. But this club has lived because eager "to hear some new thing." When that ambition fades, so doubtless will the club.

Like all organizations of the kind this club has the limitations of its virtues; but its managers to date have shown wisdom in knowing when to adjust program to mood of the hour, when it ought to take on civic duties and when to assign them to organizations created especially for constructive action along lines of theory debated in the club's always-ready forum.

If today, like many other clubs including both men and women, this one is facing administrative problems arising from woman's insistence on access to knowledge that men hitherto have monopolized, it can console itself with the thought that here is another chance for pioneering. Having demonstrated successfully the theory that men of all callings, creeds, races, incomes and opinions can assemble weekly to break bread together and be told of what American, European and Asiatic thinkers and doers are about, often by the thinkers and doers themselves, the club's immediate mission may be to prove that men and women can be clubable together. The men having already granted many concessions not possible when the club was organized, it is for the women now to show that they can be opportunists.

No one may scan such a document as the club is issuing on this anniversary, with its chronicle of subjects discussed at the mid-week evening meetings and the Saturday luncheons and its list of speakers of renown, without realizing how much a constant attendant must have received and assimilated that has been educational and inspirational. Simply as a chance to study personalities of eminence, native and foreign, radical and conservative, the club has provided an opportunity unknown to any previous generation of Bostonians. The list of peripatetic teachers is longer each year as internationalism grows more powerful, as universities exchange scholars of distinction and as North American solutions of problems of democracy draw investigators to the United States. And seldom does a pilgrim pass Boston way without entering this club's doors.

A FEW years hence it will doubtless be thought very strange that at the beginning of the enlightened twentieth century women were still often excluded from participation in the proceedings of clubs organized for the discussion of questions of interest and importance to all humanity. It will seem odd, we believe, to searchers through the files, say in 1925, to come across items and comments which seem to have made much of the decision of a man's club in 1914 to give women a hearing on a subject of certainly as great concern to them as to men. However this may be, the fact of present moment is that the New York Economic Club, which never in the past has permitted women to appear at its meetings or its dinners, is actually to entertain and listen to women speakers at a meeting to be held on Jan. 19. More than this, it seems that the women who are to break in upon the traditions of the club on this occasion are to talk to its members on the subject of equal suffrage.

In the past this club, like others of the same name in other cities, has devoted itself principally, if not exclusively, to banking and currency, tariff, labor, trust legislation, taxation and allied topics. It was planned some time since, however, that women suffrage should be discussed at the next meeting, men taking sides for and against the extension of the franchise. It is eloquently indicative of the growing sense of right that this program arrangement did not strike the club this year, as it might have struck it in other years, as being entirely fair. The more the matter was considered the clearer did it appear to the majority that common justice called for participation of women in the debate.

And so another stone wall is to be thrown down, another barrier to human progress and intellectual and political freedom is to be removed. It is well. And it will be better still when economic clubs in other cities shall follow the example of the New York organization, and better than all when men in all intellectual associations shall come to regard exclusion on the mere ground of sex as a relic of barbarism and proceed to abolish it.

It is worthy of more than passing attention that neither President Wilson nor Special Ambassador John Lind feels called upon to deny inaccurate reports of what occurred at their recent conference.

THE number of banks applying for admission into the new system is growing daily, a fact that speaks louder than words with regard to the quality of recent money legislation.

Women Score Another Strong Point

Italy and Graecia Irredenta